

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

Vol. 16; No. 6.
Whole No. 176.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, JUNE, 1897.

\$1 a Year,
in Advance.

Northern Alberta.

By Isaac Cowie, Edmonton, Alberta.

The provisional territorial district of Alberta comprises within its limits an area of 106,100 square miles, being 14,879 smaller than the United Kingdom, 1,629 larger than the colony of New Zealand and 32,144 square miles larger than Manitoba. It is situated in the Northwest of Canada, its western boundary being conterminous with the eastern limits of the Kootenay and Cariboo districts of Southern British Columbia. Its southern boundary is the northern frontier of the American State

Edmonton is the old name, and that by which it is still generally known, for the country which formerly comprised the limits of the territorial electoral district of Edmonton, but now is divided into the new Edmonton, St. Albert and Victoria districts, each represented by a member in the Legislative Assembly of the Western Territories. This designation "Edmonton" being colloquially correct, as well as convenient, will be used throughout this paper in speaking of the true mixed farming portion of Alberta. In passing, it may be remarked that the district of Red Deer, about half way between Calgary and Edmonton, may be said to be an irregularly blended ranching and farming country, to parts of which, consequently, this paper may apply, whilst a description of Southern Alberta would apply to other portions thereof.

About the centre of the district to be

valley was established. Not only is this river valuable as a waterway—on its banks are exposed unlimited coal seams and on its bars gold.

The scenery is of varied beauty. Level and rolling prairies alternate, while hills and dales, clad in grass and flowers, and dotted with groves of aspen poplar and spruce, delight the eye. Lakes, lakelets and ponds reflect the bright blue skies above, and the deep and magnificent valleys of the great Saskatchewan and other smaller, but not less beautiful, water courses, lend boldness to a landscape of otherwise ideally pastoral prettiness.

The best arable and pastoral lands of Western Canada may be roughly described as a triangle bounded on the south by a line starting from the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods, following the international boundary west to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, thence following



A View on the Saskatchewan River, Northern Alberta, showing Edmonton in the Distance.

of Montana. It is bounded on the east by the territorial districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, and on the north by Athabasca, which includes the fertile Peace River district. For administration purposes it is sub-divided into a northern and a southern district, of which the capital towns are Edmonton and Calgary respectively. All Alberta is naturally divided into three parts. 1. The southern prairie country, magnificently adapted to pastoral or ranching pursuits; 2nd, the north-eastern region of the blended prairies and wood lands, well known as the Edmonton district, pre-eminently adapted to mixed farming; and 3rd, the thickly and usefully timbered, mineral and partially mountainous country, extending from the western limits of these ranching and mixed farming districts from the foothills to the summits of the Rocky Mountains.

described stands beautifully on the north bank of the valley of the Saskatchewan river, the old town of Edmonton. Its latitude is 53 degrees, 29 min. north, longitude 113 degrees, 49 min. west. Its elevation above the sea is 2,213 feet, being 1,198 lower than that of Calgary, which is 200 miles further south. Climatologists reckon 300 feet in altitude to equal one degree in latitude in the effect on climate, which explains why lands in the lower altitude of Northern Alberta are very much less subject to the destructive summer frosts which affect districts of lower latitude but of higher altitude. The Saskatchewan river traverses the district from west to east. This noble river afforded access to the country from the time its first explorers ascended in canoes from Montreal and Hudson's Bay, till the fleet of large steamboats ceased running regularly from Lake Winnipeg up to Edmonton in 1890, when the first continuous railway communication between the main line of the Canadian Pacific Co. and the Saskatchewan

the trend of the foothills northerly to the head waters of Peace river, and from thence in a southeasterly direction back to the point of departure at the Lake of the Woods.

In a direction almost parallel to this northwestern boundary a broad belt of similar soil and climate to that existing in the southwestern diagonal half of Manitoba extends to the Peace River country, including within its fertile borders the northeastern parts of Assiniboia, the southwestern portion of Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta, which claims every agricultural and climatic advantage possessed by all of these splendid provinces, with attractions peculiar to itself superadded thereto.

It has been a subject of lament by some public men that the settlement of the western plains should have become so widely scattered and diffused throughout Manitoba and the Territories. From many points of view, as for provincial and municipal government purposes, the concen-

tration of settlement may be highly desirable; but the men who come to a new country as pioneers, explorers or discoverers, naturally want the pick and choice of the country, without regard to the municipal institutions which follow increased settlement. The Edmonton settlement was thus founded by pioneers who had a continent to choose from long before railway communication was even believed possible.

It is the purpose of this paper to describe for Northern Alberta briefly, not only the advantages and inducements which are the common heritage of the Western Canadian plains, but to set forth what are considered, by those who know the district, its own peculiar advantages.

Three main questions have to be discussed and decided by the intelligent agricultural immigrant in the choice of the locality of his new home:—

1. Its suitability.
2. Its fertility.
3. Its markets.

SALUBRITY.

The number of men who came from Europe, Eastern Canada and Manitoba suffering from diseases of the respiratory organs, in search of health, and found it in the Edmonton district, is large, and includes several of our most prominent citizens. For these classes of disease general and medical experience shows the climate to be a specific. To the dryness of the atmosphere and the large proportion of that purifying element, ozone, contained therein, this curative effect is due.

The natural drainage is excellent, hence no miasmatic breeding sources of ague and like diseases exist. The water supply is abundant, and pure and wholesome, therefore affections of the alimentary tract and the many other forms of complaints arising from impure water are rare. But perhaps the most noticeable effect of the climate is in the wonderfully good health prevalent amongst children, the mortality returns showing the district to be practically exempt from those diseases of the bowels which carry away so large a proportion of the infants of more eastern Canada.

The testimony of the inhabitants generally is unitedly in favor of the healthfulness of the district, and writing after 15 years of active practice therein, Dr. H. C. Wilson, the leading physician, says of it: "I consider the climate the healthiest in America;" adding "The country is good for every class of people except medical men—it is too healthy."

Allusion has been made in a preceding paragraph to the effect of altitude on the climate. More potent influences are, however, immutably at work to determine it. The prevalence of a warm current of air from the Gulf of Mexico during summer determines the summer heat of all Manitoba and the Western Territories, east of the Rocky Mountains. To this further western territory the beneficent effects of the balmy Chinook breeze from the Pacific throughout the year are added to those of the summer current from the Mexican gulf, which comes laden with moisture, to be deposited on our Canadian plains during the months of growth. This explains how it comes about that while the climate of Northern Alberta is so dry as to be beneficial to consumptives, there is yet moisture sufficient at the proper period to irrigate the growing crops.

Not for the purpose of drawing invidious comparisons with Manitoba, for which magnificent province, in which I resided many years, no one can have a greater admiration and appreciation, but to enable me to make this description clear to those acquainted with and residing in it, I may be allowed to point out points of distinction and difference between the two districts.

First let us compare meteorological observations made at the city of Winnipeg and the town of Edmonton. Taking the summer months of July, August and September, and the winter months of January, February and March, for a period of years the mean temperatures were up to 1893 (being latest returns accessible to me):—

Winnipeg	59°·7	summer;	19°·5	winter
Edmonton	56°·0	"	10°·3	"

Temperature, 1893.

Winnipeg	90°·0	max.;	44°·4	min.;	32°·18	mean
Edmonton	88°·0	"	41°·0	"	34°·46	"

Precipitation in inches.

Winnipeg	17·59	rain;	46·4	snow;	22·23	total
Edmonton	11·43	"	54·2	"	16·85	"

From these records the personal experience of those who have resided in both places are confirmed, in that the climate of Edmonton is more equable and temperate than that of Winnipeg, neither so hot in summer nor so cold in winter; and that the moisture present at Edmonton is considerably smaller than that at Winnipeg. Dry air is probably one of the most efficient and effective non-conductors of heat. The drier the air the better a non-conductor it becomes. This dry atmosphere surrounding a person as with a natural garment of greater efficacy than any devised by man, prevents his feeling the high or low temperature registered by the thermometer and so strikingly verified by the effects on water. Hence the hackneyed expression, "It is cold, but you don't feel it," applies with even greater force in Alberta than even in Manitoba.

Another exceedingly potent influence in tempering the winter climate of Edmonton is the unlimited and cheap supply of coal, which underlies the whole district. So easily is it obtainable that it may be said to be had for the picking up; in a park-like district, where there is everywhere also an abundant supply of timber for fuel and shelter.

Thus it will be seen that Alberta shares in a higher degree in the immense advantage possessed by Manitoba in climate over the old country, the damp cold of which is much more trying to man and beast, thermometric readings to the contrary notwithstanding. The misleading records of this imperfect instrument have been so highly detrimental to Canada's reputation abroad that it is to be hoped some loyal Canadian man of science may devise a more perfect instrument, which will record, in addition to the degrees of heat and cold, the degree to which such heat and cold are felt by man in different states of atmospheric humidity.

The period of really cold winter weather during which milking cows and calves must be housed is generally much shorter here than in districts further east. The snowfall is sufficient for good sleighing throughout the country during winter; but sometimes not quite enough to stand the traffic of the busy streets of Edmonton during a Chinook wind.

The facts and figures given hereunder are derived from a compilation of the replies of over fifty farmers resident in the district to a series of questions sent to them by the local branch of the Western Canada Immigration Association, of which I am chairman. The average time they have been engaged in farming is about 15 years, of which 9 have been spent in this district. They express themselves as satisfied with the climate, many using superlative terms to express their opinion thereof. That it is a healthy land of sunshine, free from blizzards and destructive storms, and favorable to the best growth of plant and animal life, they are agreed. As with the climate of their former places of abode, whether in Europe, the United States, or other parts of Canada, that of

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

W. M. KITSON, Burnside Station, Man. Breeder of English Berkshires, Mammoth Brouse Turkeys and Toulouse Geese. Write for descriptive price catalogue. 1825

W. S. LISTER, Middle Church, near Winnipeg, Man., Breeder and Importer of Shorthorn cattle. Stock always on hand of the best quality and most popular strains of breeding. Parties wishing to see stock met at Winnipeg on receipt of telephone message or telegraph. (1657r)

WALTER LYNCH, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Post Office and Railway Station, Westbourne, Manitoba. This herd has competed sixteen times in fifteen years with both imported and home bred cattle and has won fifteen 1st and one 2nd, herd prizes.—1539r

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States.

EGGS in season, \$1.50 for 15, from the following varieties: B. B. Red and I. C. Games, S. S. and G. S. Hamburgs, Golden Polish, S. C. Brown Leghorns. Samuel McCurdy, Carberry, Man.

THOS. SPEERS, Oak Lake Station, Shorthorn Cattle and pedigree Berkshire Pigs. Herd bull imported Heir Apparent. Pigs of J. G. Snell's best imported strains. 1601r

JAS. BRAY, Oak Grove Farm. Breeder of improved large Yorkshire Pigs. Young Pigs for sale. Address Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man. 1594r

KENNETH MCLEOD, Dugald, Man. Chester White and Suffolk Pigs for sale. My stock are prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nain Mills, P.O. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642r

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1643r

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Manitoba, breeder of Hereford Cattle. Young cows with calf and young Bulls for sale. 1718

R. J. PHIN, Moosomin, Assa. Breeder of Shorthorns. Young Bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited. 1630r

JAMES ELDER, Hensall Farm, Virden, Man., Berkshires and Tamworths. Young pigs for sale. 1928

H. F. BOYCE, St. John's College Farm, Qu'Appelle Stn. The home of improved large white Yorkshires. 1837

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa. Breeder and Dealer in Holsteins and Yorkshire Pigs. [1633r]

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1731r

JAS. MURRAY, Breeder of Leicester Sheep. Young Rams for sale. Lyleton, Man. 1627r

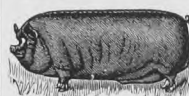
J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloways and Shropshires, Chickney, Assa. (1588r)

F. TORRANCE, VETERINARY SURGEON

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and dental operations a specialty.

Office: 214 James St., Winnipeg.
TELEPHONE 295.

R. McKenzie, HIGH BLUFF, MAN.



My BERKSHIRES are bred from selections from the most noted herds in Ontario. Pigs of all ages (both sex) for sale. Pairs supplied not akin. One yearling Holstein bull and yearling heifer and heifer calves for sale. They are from imported and home-bred dams, and sired by Emperor of Canada. (See November number of Nor-West Farmer.) Write or call. Farm one mile west of Station. 1922

Ayrshire Bulls for Sale by Tender

Two about 18 months old, get imported Sire and Dam.

Two about 8 months old, get imported Sire and Dam.

Two imported in Dam.

My imported herd all have individual champion records. Leading Prize Herd in Canada. For Milk and Butter records they have no equal.

R. G. STEACY, Importer and Breeder,
Box 720, Brockville, Ont.

Mention Nor-West Farmer when writing.

Edmonton compares most favorably in their opinion. The weather is described as bracing and enjoyable all the year round. The rain and snowfall is satisfactory, and about right generally. Very rarely do hail and lightning do any damage; frost does not frequently do much damage; frosts do not frequently do much damage on low lying and damp situations only, between the 10th and 16th of August. The experience of practical farmers in the older settlements is specially favorable in this respect, whilst that of new-comers, who probably sowed late on low ground in untried locations, is the least favorable. The evidence certainly does not show this country to be more liable to loss by frost than any other farming country on this continent. In any case the loss is never complete, and the product of straw or grain can always be utilized in fattening stock as a last resort.

The dates of the commencement of farming operations are:—Seeding—From March 15th to May 20th; average, April 15th. Haying—From July 15th to August 1st; average, July 25th. Harvest—From August 5th to Sept. 25th; average, August 20th.

The crop statistics gave the following results:—

Wheat—Red Fyfe is the variety generally cultivated. A few raise Ladoga, and

15th June, generally 17th May; reaped about 21st August; yield, 38½ bushels, weighing 49 lbs.; sold at 22½ cents on an average. This is a certain crop, often yielding 60 bushels per acre.

The cultivation of rye, flax and peas, for which the country is well adapted, has not been tried, except on a very small scale.

Potatoes—Leading variety, Early Rose. Planted, 5th May to 1st June, generally 13th May; harvested 10th Sept. to 10th Oct., average 14th Sept.; yield, 300 bushels; price, 22 cents.

Turnips—Not generally cultivated as a field crop. Sown 2nd May to 4th June; gathered 3rd Sept. to 16th Oct.; average yield, 340 bushels; sold at 17½ cents per bushel.

Garden vegetables of all common kinds grow to the greatest perfection. Tomatoes and pumpkins, with proper care, do well; melons are also raised.

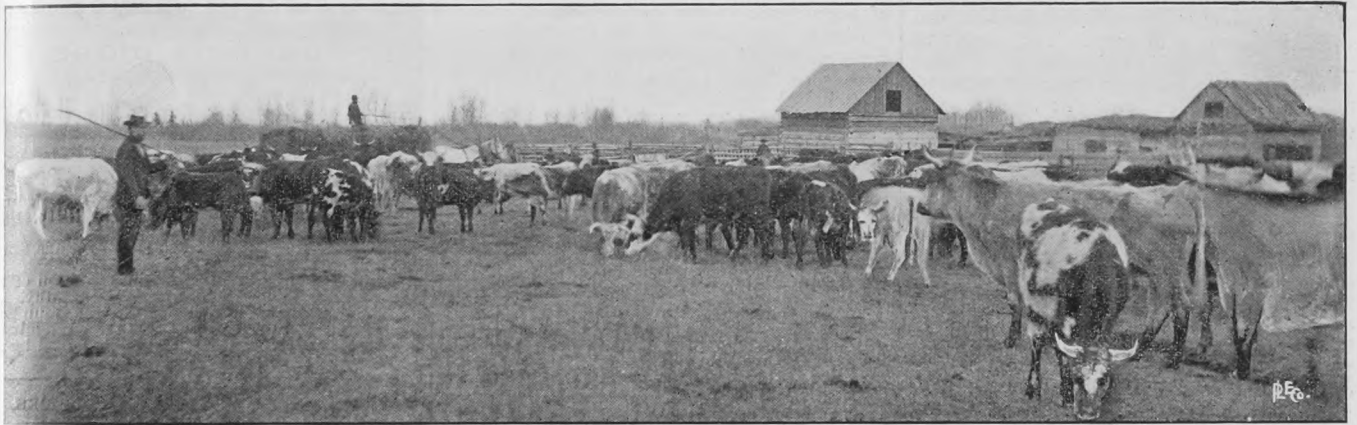
Tobacco is raised successfully for their own consumption by French and German settlers.

Cultivated varieties of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and currants all grow well, and the wild varieties of these are found in abundance throughout the district. So are the service, cran and blue berries, cherries, hazel nuts and wild hops. Mushrooms are exceedingly abundant in certain localities.

cessfully raised. Owing to the large and increasing hay market in the British Columbia mining camps, where wheat and oats cut green for hay are highly appreciated and command as good or a better price than timothy, it is probable that those who have been late in sowing, or who have low, damp ground on which a grain crop of wheat might not be safe, will go into raising this much appreciated sort of fodder.

Live Stock—The period during which cattle are housed in the winter depends on the season, the kind of cattle, and largely on the location of the farm and the farmer's individual practice. During a severe winter milking cows and calves are stabled as long as from the 1st of November to the 1st of April; while during a milder year the period is only during January and February. The average time appears to be from 15th of December to 15th of March. The heifers and steers are very rarely housed, as a rule wintering in open sheds and around the straw stacks, on which they are almost entirely fed. In fact, they feed and take care of themselves otherwise, if supplied with water. Cows, calves and stabled horses are fed on hay, little of which is given any of the other cattle, except occasionally towards spring.

In consequence of the abundance of straw and wild hay, and the few animals



View on the Stock Farm of R. McKernan, Near South Edmonton, Northern Alberta.

still fewer other varieties. Sowing from 15th April to 10th May; average date, 24th April. Reaping, 12th August to 20th September; average date 28th August. Yield for 1895, 27½ bushels per acre. Average weight, 60½ lbs. Average price realized, 51 cents per bushel. The year was an unfavorable one, and the yield much under the general average of former years—39 bushels per acre. The crop of 1896 was much superior, but full reports have not been collected. Good crops of splendid fall wheat were harvested by at least two farmers in different parts of the district; that of Mr. McLay, Horse Hills, yielding 30 bushels per acre, and weighing 65½ lbs. to the bushel. This and other samples of 1896 sent to Prof. Saunders and Grain Inspector Horn graded high and were pronounced to be of exceptional weight, as well as quality.

Oats—White Banner seems the favorite. Sowed 20th April to 20th May, generally 4th May; reaped, 17th August to 20th Sept., generally 2nd September; average yield, 59 bushels; weight, 38½ lbs.; price realized, 22 cents. These figures again refer to 1895. Yields of 100 bushels per acre are quite common in ordinary seasons. Both milling and feed oats of the best quality are regarded as a safe and sure crop.

Barley—Mostly six-rowed. Two-rowed also successful. Sown from 1st May to

The country has not reached that stage of experience necessary for the successful cultivation of apple, plum and cherry trees. Imported ash-leaved maple, Russian willows, white ash and wild plum are by a few reported to be doing well. The whole country is one wild flower garden, beautiful and luxuriant.

Weeds—There are no very noxious weeds reported. The Canada thistle has not obtained a footing here. The gopher pest is practically unknown.

Hay—The district is famous for its grasses, samples having taken the first prize wherever shown in Manitoba and the Territories. The varieties are numerous—vetches, peavine, red top, blue joint and slough grass being chiefly mentioned. Haying begins about July 25th. The average yield of wild hay meadows per acre is reported to be two tons; and its average price in the nearest market, \$4 per ton. It is exported in large quantities to the Kootenay. Eighty-five per cent. of the replies are in favor of the wild native grasses in comparison with cultivated varieties. They declare peavine to equal clover, and red top and blue joint to be as good as timothy. For fattening cattle the wild hay is found very good. Some think cultivated hay to be comparatively better for horses than for cattle. Timothy does well, especially on low lands, and white clover is also suc-

cessful of the herd requiring to be entirely housed, the unanimous testimony in reply to the question, "How does live stock pay?" is "Well, very well; the best of anything." "Cattle can be raised for next to nothing, and horses for nothing." But although some never give their stock any shelter or food, other than the straw stacks provide, and many consider they thrive better out of doors in this dry and bracing climate, yet the best farmers think it pays to give good stock good care, and declare with such care the best beef in the world can be raised here.

During winter, horses born in the country, and not required for constant work, live and thrive round the straw stacks, and even better running at large on the prairies, finding, as did the aboriginal wild stock of the country, the buffalo before them, the best of feed and good and convenient shelter when necessary in the adjoining belts of timber.

Sheep, pigs and poultry are also reported to do and pay well. During spring, summer and autumn the country is a paradise for all sorts of live stock.

As to the most useful, profitable and saleable breeds. Of horses Clydes and Percherons are first favorites; next, natives crossed with any heavy breed, and the Suffolk Punch, and Morgans are also mentioned, as well as roadsters.

Amongst cattle, Shorthorns take first

rank, being recommended by all; Polled Angus come next; then Holsteins and Jerseys in the order named. Leicester, Cotswold, Shropshire, Southdown, Merino and Cheviot sheep are all recommended. Among pigs, the Berkshire breed receives 34 recommendations, the Poland China 27, Suffolk 2, Yorkshire 2, and Chester White 1. The average numbers of live stock per farm are:—6 horses, 24 cattle, 12 sheep, 23 pigs, 33 fowls.

Diseases of Animals—There are no diseases natural to the country, and animals are most remarkably healthy. As in other countries, the horse, especially when recently imported, is more liable than other farm animals to disease. A most singular immunity from disease has been experienced, only a case or two of hoof-rot and distemper among horses; one case of hollow-horn, and two of black-leg amongst cattle, and two cases of catarrh among sheep being reported, while pigs appear to be entirely free of disease.

DAIRYING.

After what has been said above, it goes without saying that the district is eminently adapted for dairying. Grumblers, who are unwilling to accord justice to the country in other respects, vie with its most enthusiastic admirers in singing its praises as an ideally perfect dairying district. To a wide range of the best of wild pasture are added an abundant supply of wholesome water, and shading and sheltering groves of trees. The replies to the question, "How is the district adapted to dairying?" therefore range in expressiveness from "Well" to "The finest in the world."

During the summer season the average is for each cow:—4½ gallons of milk per day, 6½ lbs. of butter per week. The only drawback hitherto complained of has been the want of well-managed creameries and skimming stations throughout the country. This has now been remedied by the government's having taken over the management of the creamery business, and under its staff of skilled experts a still more brilliant success will crown their efforts in this naturally dairying district than that which has already been attained in other less suitable places, where under their direction this most profitable branch of farming has become an inestimable boon to farmers. The credit for this great good work is chiefly due to Prof. Robertson, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, on the recommendation of whom the government is now erecting a cold storage warehouse at Revelstoke, at which our perishable products will be held for rapid distribution to the mines of Kootenay and Cariboo.

Up to the spring of 1896 the average prices are stated to have been:—

Eggs, per doz	14 c.
Butter, per lb	16½ c.
Cheese, per lb	11½ c.
Beef, dressed, per lb	5½ c.
Pork, dressed, per lb	4½ c.
Mutton, dressed, per lb	6½ c.
Poultry, dressed, per lb	9 c.

The new and ever increasing demands of the mining districts of British Columbia, of which more anon, together with the handsome reductions in freight rates thereto made by the Canadian Pacific railway in February (1897), together with the refrigerator car service they have likewise established, have placed the district in the most enviable position in Western Canada with respect to a market for every first-class product of this class.

The condition of the 53 farmers heard from, representing an even sample of the class throughout the district, is given in undernoted average results of the compilation of their replies. Their residences previous to their settling in Edmonton were:—20, Ontario; 13, United States; 6, Manitoba; 4, England; 4, Scotland; 2,

British Columbia; 2, Nova Scotia; 1, Ireland. The greater number, and these give the best accounts of the country, live in the valleys of the Saskatchewan and Sturgeon rivers. Rather less than 75 per cent. of their lands was homesteaded or purchased from the government, and a little over 25 per cent. was purchased from others than the government. They describe their holdings as 50 acres under cultivation, 143 acres fenced, 108 acres rolling prairie, 10 acres wild hay, 12 acres large timber, 5 acres rough waste ground and water. Water of excellent quality is supplied naturally in 48 cases by rivers, creeks, springs, lakes, and ponds. All have wells of an average depth of 24 feet. Owing to the undulating nature of the country, and its being traversed by the Saskatchewan river, flowing in a valley 200 feet below the general level of the prairie, there is good natural drainage and no possibility of floods. The soil varies from a black sandy to a black loam, principally the latter, and in depth ranges from 6 to 48 inches, the average being 21 inches. The sub-soil is a marly clay of great depth and fertility.

Shelters, windbreaks and snow collectors are provided by standing timber fit for buildings, fencing and fuel, and consisting of aspen and balsam, poplar, willows, white spruce, white birch, and larch or tamarac. Of these, aspen is most plentiful, the others diminishing in frequency of occurrence in the order named.

Eighty per cent. of the dwellings are constructed of logs, 20 per cent. of sawn timber or frame; sizes, 19 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft. 9 in, 1½ stories high, containing three rooms, to which is generally added a one-roomed lean-to kitchen, 12½ x 17½ feet in size.

Granaries, stables, etc., are generally of logs.

In reply to the crucial question, "Does farming pay?" the following figures were obtained:—

	Value on taking possession of farm.	Value in 1895 after farming 7½ years.
Land	\$664 00	\$1,564 00
Buildings	64 00	478 00
Fences	7 00	141 00
Implements	55 00	404 00
Produce on hand	15 00	178 00
Live stock of all kinds	254 00	938 00
	\$1029 00	\$4103 00
		1029 00

Gain in 7½ years \$3074 00

Being an average increment of about \$400 a year.

Taxation—Owing to the absence of the costly system of municipal government which affects other provinces and states, the only local and direct taxes are those for schools, and for roads and fire protection. The annual average rates of these are:—For schools, 3-5th of 1 per cent. of the value of the land; for roads and fire protection, statute labor or \$2.75 for every 160 acres of land.

Schools—One of the highest recommendations of the territory is in its admirable system of free public education. A very large proportion of the general funds apportioned to the territory by the Dominion is devoted to providing schools, not merely to populous, but especially to sparsely inhabited settlements. The contribution directly levied on each locality for these rural schools is, therefore, very small, about \$5 per annum for each quarter section (160 acres.)

Churches—The zeal of the different religious bodies has supplied the district with places of worship and able resident and travelling ministers.

Law and order are maintained by an orderly people, among whom the presence of the Northwest mounted police is felt as a preventive influence in restraining citizens of less civilized countries from

More

Medical value in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other preparation.

More skill, more care, more expense in manufacture. It costs proprietor and dealer

More but it costs the consumer less, as he gets more doses for his money.

More curative power is secured by its peculiar combination, proportion and process

More wonderful cures effected, more testimonials, more sales and more increase. Many more reasons why you should take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

1611F

To Stockmen and Breeders.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the destruction of Ticks, Scab, Lice, Mange and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

The following letters from the Hon. John Duden, Minister of Agriculture, and other prominent stockmen, should be read and carefully noted by persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.

BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested. I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

JOHN DRYDEN.

17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Patent Fluid Dip" in parts of the world.

Sold in Large Tins at 75c.

Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen and others requiring large quantities. Ask your nearest druggist to obtain it for you; or write for it, with pamphlets, etc., to

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

WE SELL FURNITURE, School Desks, Iron Beds

Sell very cheap, too. Send us word what you want; will answer quick.

LESLIE BROS., WINNIPEG.

(1508F)

Portraits Enlarged.

In Order to introduce our special enlargement send portraits of your friends and have them enlarged to life size in an artistic manner \$2.50. Offer good for three months. Agents wanted. Address **Canadian Portrait Co.**, 1930 Box 200, Winnipeg.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing.

breaking the peace which reigns among British rural communities.

The country roads are on the prairie remarkably good, but where they pass through timber require during summer frequent repair. So good are these natural roads and trails that the country may be described as perfect from a cycling point of view.

THE MARKETS.

Having now attempted to describe the salubrity and fertility of the district, I now come to its markets. First in importance is that which has only recently become developed—that in British Columbia, our next door neighbor; next is the northern market in the great northern fur country, and last, the local market.

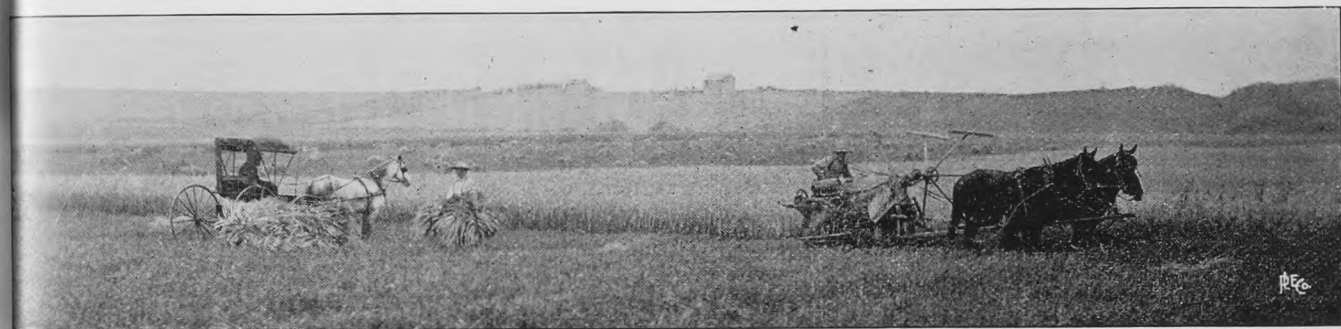
WESTERN MARKET.

While the hopes of Manitoba and the territorial districts further east than ours are firmly fixed on an outlet to the Atlantic by Hudson's Bay, which cannot at best be utilized for more than six months in the year, Alberta, while in strong sympathy with the movement for the opening up of the Hudson's Bay route, longs for more direct communication with the ever open waters of the Pacific, which is only 600 miles west of Edmonton. The present railway route is circuitous and does not run through the rich gold-bearing

basca Landing there is steamboat navigation for about 2,000 miles due north down the Athabasca and Mackenzie, only broken in two places, on the first of which communication is maintained between the steamboats by row boats on a ninety mile stretch, which is broken by several rapids, and on the second break by a wagon road of sixteen miles past the rapids to Star river. With this main route other great waterways connect. The Hudson's Bay Company employ two steamboats of 100 tons burden and one of 30 tons for their own business of fur traders. The Roman Catholic missionaries have two smaller steamboats, and the Edmonton traders use a large number of 5 and 10-ton barges for their trading operations in this the greatest fur province of America. Though the fur trade is large and lucrative, it is only one of many of the resources of this vast region, in which lie latent enormous mineral deposits and a wealth in forests and fisheries, of which the general public has no conception. Stretching from Edmonton north to the head waters of the Liard river, on the east of the Rocky Mountains, is a wide and rich auriferous belt, along which a railway, heading for the now famous Yukon gold fields, would find the easiest route to that country. The fur trade as at present conducted is of great value to Edmonton district as a market for pro-

black sand, regarded as merely magnetic iron, had, of course, been always thrown away. As the result of this increased experience and skilful investigation, six new steam dredges and a number of hand-power ones, are being put in operation now. With these improved digging appliances and improved methods, saving a much higher proportion out of the gravel, it is certain that Edmonton placer gold mining has entered on a new era of production which will make the district famous throughout the world. As the direct consequence of this justly anticipated gold mining development, a large local market for the home consumption of produce will be established, and the consequences of mining and agriculture being prosecuted successfully side by side in the same district will be an object lesson to Canadian statesmen, by the application of which they will be sooner able to solve the great question of peopling our vast Dominion.

As one who is convinced that the natural mineral wealth of Canada far exceeds even her wonderful agricultural resources in extent and value, I hope to see our rulers actively take up the organization of a department of mines on the lines so admirably adopted by the department of agriculture, which is a credit to the country, and by making known this mineral wealth and fostering its utilization, there-



Farm of D. B. Wilson, 12 miles North of Edmonton, Alberta.

ing district of Cariboo, lying directly to our west on the path to the ocean. The British Pacific Railway Company's projected line from Seymour here runs through Cariboo and the Yellow Head Pass to Edmonton and Prince Albert, thence on to Winnipeg, will be built in good time. Meanwhile the present connections of the C. P. R. afford the district ample transportation for all the produce there is yet for exportation. At the present increasing rate of consumption, West Kootenay alone cannot be fully supplied by our farmers, who require more of their class to come over and help them. The wealth in gold and silver of the Kootenay and Cariboo districts is unbounded, and within a few years their mining will have attracted to British Columbia a teeming population dependent largely on the country east of the mountains for food, for the supply of which the western portion of Alberta will give her the most profitable opportunity.

NORTHERN MARKET.

Situated as it is on the water shed, where the head waters of the Saskatchewan and the Athabasca approach each other within ninety miles, and from thence flow wide apart towards their distant outlets on the Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Ocean respectively, the Edmonton district occupies a uniquely commanding position on the wonderful inland waterways of the continent. The key to the great basin of the Mackenzie is at Athabasca Landing, ninety miles north of Edmonton by wagon road. From Atha-

duce, as well as to the town of Edmonton as a commercial and fur-buying centre, it being already the greatest raw fur mart in Canada. Placer gold mining has been carried on in the Saskatchewan river for 100 miles above and 200 miles below Edmonton since 1865. At first the miners' earnings were from \$15 to \$25 per day. As the virgin surface deposits on the bars exposed at high water got more and more worked out, the earnings of the miners dwindled down to from \$1 to \$5 per day, with an average of \$2. For several years back the output of gold obtained by these miners, working with pick, shovel and grizzlers of primitive construction, and only during low stages of water, has amounted to \$50,000 per annum. The gains being too small to attract much attention, although many suspected the means in use were very imperfect and wasteful, not until the general revival of interest in gold mining in British Columbia was much interest aroused locally. For the last three years many experiments have been made in the direction of enabling operations to be continued throughout the whole summer season, irrespective of the stage of water. Next assays of gravel sent away revealed a hitherto unsuspected large proportion of very fine microscopic gold to be present, and that the black sand which is always here found associated with gold, held concealed a high value of gold, and platinum. All this fine gold had hitherto been sluiced away by the water applied to save the heavier visible metal; and the

by establishing a means of providing work and wealth to men who will never be attracted to Canada as a purely agricultural country.

Information concerning Northern Alberta, or any other part, will be furnished on application to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

The past has been the most backward spring Britain has had for a long time. It is nearly a month later than usual, and on the Continent it has been little better.

There will be a special class for Manitoba bred Shorthorns at the Western Agricultural and Arts Association fair, to be held in Brandon on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of August. Breeders should make a note of this.

The Edmonton Bulletin reports that strawberries were ripe in some of the gardens there on June 10th. That is the beauty of living in the land of the mid-night sun. It's the night-shift work done by the sun out there that rushes things that way.

At Theodore, N. W. T., two farmers were prosecuted before a local J. P. by the mounted police for setting out fires, and fined \$50 each with costs. At Riversdale, another two were fined \$5 and costs, and at Kinbrae another was fined \$10 and costs. These fires do immense damage in the ranching districts, and such fines are the only deterrents to careless fire raising.

A Settler's Opinion of Northern Alberta.

The following is one of a great many letters received by the Western Canada Immigration Association. These letters are in answer to a circular issued by the Association, asking settlers to give some information as to how they prospered in this country.

Red Deer Hill, Prince Albert,
Dec. 28, 1896.

F. W. Heubach, Esq., Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—I am only too happy to spare the time to write to you, if it will be the means of letting the people in England know what a fine country we have here in the Northwest Territories. It does not need anything but the truth told about it to show any one that it is a country fit for white people to live in, and make a comfortable living.

I came here in the summer of 1879. I looked around for a while and took up my present farm. I fetched my family out in the following spring, which consisted of my wife and five young children. I thought when I first came here that I was never going to be able to make a living, because I thought we were too far north, and nothing could grow. Imagine my surprise, when the second year I was here I raised 45 bushels of very fine wheat to the acre, and all kinds of garden vegetables in abundance. Of course, we cannot raise peaches, pears or grapes, or any fruits that are grown in the hot climates, but I have fine red, white and black currants, gooseberries, blackberries and black raspberries, and they grow very large on my farm (they are cultivated.) A great variety of wild fruits grow here; in fact, everything a man needs to make him comfortable, he can raise. Luxuries that any person may want can be bought.

I have only seen one failure of crop during the 17 years that I have been here, and that was last year, 1895.

I find mixed farming the surest; our country is rolling and not adapted for large grain farms around Prince Albert.

It is a very good stock-raising country; there is hay and water in abundance. The market is not as good as I would like, owing to there being only one railroad into Prince Albert, and that is a branch from Regina, but I am in hopes that the Government, now that they are acquainted with the needs of this part of the Northwest, will find some way to give us more railway competition, and I hope that they will be able to see that it is to the country's advantage to build the Hudson's Bay Railway. If they do, there would not be any country in the world more prosperous than Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in my idea.

I approve very much of the Government plan of help to farmers to build creameries. I think if farmers will join together and go into the creameries, they would soon be better off than they are now.

The climate is very nice here, the spring, summer and fall in general to be preferred to England; the winters are cold, but they are dry, and a person does not feel them so bad as in a damper climate. There are a number of Englishmen settled around me this last year or two, and they will testify to the climate as I state.

Yours truly,
ROBERT GILES.

A committee of the English House of Commons is now making enquiry into the elevator system of this continent, with a view to providing a national system of wheat storage to be available in time of war.

AYER'S ARGUMENT.

If there is **any reason** why you should use any sarsaparilla, there is **every reason** why you should use Ayer's. When you take sarsaparilla you take it to cure disease; you want to be cured as quickly as possible and as cheaply as possible. That is **why** you should use Ayer's: it cures quickly and cheaply—and it cures to stay. Many people write us: "I would sooner have one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind." A druggist writes that "one bottle of Ayer's will give more benefit than six of any other kind." If one bottle of Ayer's will do the work of three it must have the strength of three at the cost of one. There's the point in a nutshell. It pays every way to use

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Your Shipments

BUTTER,
EGGS,
CHEESE,
POULTRY,

Will receive the best of attention, and net you the
"TOP NOTCH" in prices, if consigned to

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

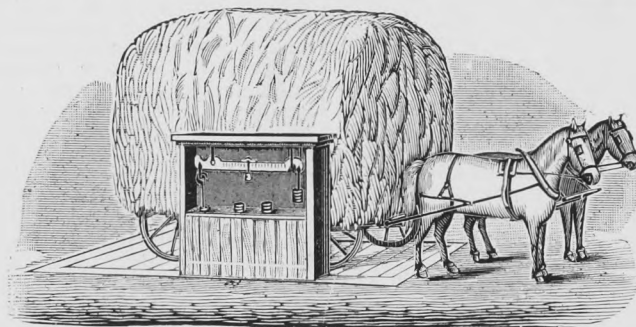
Pork Packers and Wholesale Commission Merchants.

GURNEY'S

SCALES.

SCALES.

SCALES.



We make all classes and styles of Scales, from the largest Railway Track Scale to the finest Letter Scale. We also make a special Farmers' Platform Scale, 1,200 lbs. Ask your dealers for it.

THE GURNEY STOVE AND RANGE CO., LTD., WINNIPEG.

LIVE STOCK.

Stockers for the West.

There is at present a wonderful revival in the western beef industry. All over Manitoba buyers are collecting and shipping out west steers of any age over one year, and females also, if at all likely to become suitable breeders of beef cattle. Thousands from the small farms of the east are going the same road, but it is only as this trade will affect the interests of Manitoba cattle raisers The Farmer proposes now to deal with the subject.

Whether it is really for the interest of many who are now parting with their young beef cattle, to let them go west, is very doubtful. Pasture here is abundant, often very convenient as well, and at a good many places the cost of herding is a dollar for the season, or little more. If the owners of these cattle would arrange to put up a few acres of green cut sheaf oats and barley, and where convenient a few roots to be mixed with the winter's hay and a little chop or mill stuff, they could be made into a good deal more

blood with the original cattle of the country, chiefly of Shorthorn breeding. They don't grow, and won't fatten, even when they do get to any size, and it is found in practice that the only way to get into proper beefing cattle is to get rid of the Jersey taint as soon as possible and fall back on the Shorthorn grade female for a new departure.

In the interests of Western progress, it is gratifying to find that the Western men are trying to steer clear of the snags on which other men have made shipwreck. Every day's experience goes to demonstrate the necessity for extra care on this point on the part of Western ranchers. No matter how good our ranche cattle may be, they cannot make the same prices as American cattle at the English ports of slaughter. They lack the size and finish of the Americans, whose shippers are careful to the last degree to avoid shipping anything but the best to the English markets, and with good reason. A heavy, well-finished, stall-fed beast will gain rather than lose on the trip across the ocean, and it costs no more to carry an 1,800-pounder than one at 1,100 or 1,200. Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the dressed beef and refrigerator cham-

beasts, the mongrel bull is by all odds the worst offender. Coarse bone, and hide to match, are a sure guarantee that anywhere else but on a western ranch those steers will eat their heads off. And, in spite of the unquestioned value of our western pastures, it will be found by and by that it will take a year longer to make anything of those coarse brutes, and even then they will be far deficient in the ripeness that characterizes a well-bred and well-finished animal. In a stall one-half the feed given these coarse steers might as well be dumped on the dung heap for any profit it will bring. The wornout dairy cow is the only rival in sheer unprofitableness to the mongrel steer. Yet that is the everyday steer in too many parts of the country.

We need not travel far to find the reason. Where there is any reasonable foundation on the female side to begin upon, a few years of careful grading up, always on one straight line, will, with reasonable attention to minor points, produce a class of stock quite good enough for all ordinary requirements.

Go-as-you-please breeding will bring neither pleasure nor profit in the long run; yet this is the very style of breeding that



Scene on the Farm of Thos. Henderson, Northern Alberta.

value at home than most people now think.

But wherever these cattle are to be fed, the first, and perhaps the most important, consideration is their breeding. That we must rely on the common stock of the country as dams for both dairy and beef cattle needs no proof. Most of these cows are quite good enough to start with, if we have an intelligent idea of the points we want to reach. And there are exceptions not a few even among those females. Following on the track of the buyers, we find that they won't buy on any terms steers with Holstein blood in them. A part Jersey steer is rather rare, but when found he is not a bit more liked. And when it comes to females, they are equally averse to both of these dairy breeds. They make no objection to Ayrshire blood, because experience has proven that it "nicks in" well with the beef breeds, especially the Shorthorn.

This objection to the use for beefing purposes is quite well taken by the western ranch men. Only the other day it was pointed out in an American stock paper of high authority that a large extent of country in the middle western States had become worthless for beef-raising through the blending of Jersey

bers on our Canadian steamers, at present it is the beast on foot that is in demand, and he is the wise man who does his best to place on any market only the style of goods that the market calls for. Under-sized and half-dairy beasts will not suit the trade, can never be made to suit it; therefore, only such stock should be taken west now as will prove good export beef, or when bred to good bulls will fill the bill in the first years of the coming century. Any other policy in Western ranching is only "penny wise and pound foolish."

The Scrub Bull.

There is another danger ahead of first rate success in beef-raising anywhere in this new west, and as more careful attention is paid to the subject, the extent of the danger will be more fully realized. Of the cattle now going west, the difference in feeding quality will be more fully realized as the season advances. From some districts the shipments are fairly good, but not much to boast of. From others the quality is of the coarsest, and, though other causes contribute their fair share of the inferiority so conspicuous in these

is crowding out the more intelligent and profitable methods.

To a man who never reads, never talks to any one better informed than himself, a grade bull is as good as a pure bred one. He may often look as well as a badly brought out pure bred. The very fact that he does so is a strong testimony to the value of the pure bred, if people could only see it that way. That a Holstein bull put to a good old style milch cow should breed a heifer that looks, and, as far as milk production goes, actually is equal to a pure bred cow, is the strongest possible testimony to the hereditary milking power of his strain and breed. The folly is in expecting a male from this cross to transmit to his stock from any cow the qualities which his sire derived from ten or twelve generations of line bred ancestors, male and female.

The mischief that follows this fundamental error can hardly be over-stated. Once the straight line on the male side is broken, the way is open to the influence of obscure ancestors of both sexes, and the jumble of blood in the resulting offspring keeps the whole stock of the country down to the lowest possible level. For the scrub bull and the scrub farmer are like the Siamese twins, inseparable,

and act as a blight on all progress. It is folly to try and raise any well-bred young stock in their neighborhood. Your heifers come in heat, and if you are not exceptionally vigilant, the ever-handly scrub, a choice blend of Polled Angus and Holstein, or something equally dangerous, is sure to turn up, and her breeding is ruined beyond retrieval. There is no use in buying a pure bred to take into such a neighborhood for the service of the scrub costs nothing in money, and nobody in that settlement will pay good money for a sire of any strain, when the mongrel comes so cheap and handy. Mongrelism gets more and more engrained, and in combination with bad care and feeding will keep down stock to a level that makes it in any time but the present, when buyers will take almost anything not Holstein or Jersey marked, and ship it out to the feeding grounds.

There are laws bearing on males running at large, but in scrub neighborhoods such laws are a dead letter. But though the written law may be set aside, the unwritten law that condemns the mongrel cannot be defied. On the ranches, as everywhere else, the mongrel steer will work out his own condemnation just as surely as the prepotency of the pure bred, even in a rather common looking sire, will assert itself, and the advantages which worthy ancestry is sure to bring in all cases and all circumstances. It takes good food as well as good blood to make a successful breeder, but conviction on these points is bound to come to the most obtuse, especially when the mongrel comes to be rejected as a nuisance and a heart-break.

The crowning objection to the grade bull is that he is twice as active as a pure bred, and scours the country at a rate that no beast of any pure breed can compete with. On a Western ranch, where the grade bull is quite good enough in his master's eyes, he will do more harm in one season than two well bred bulls can do good. If our stock raisers cannot be very quickly educated to see the folly of using either a mongrel or a grade bull, however good-looking, we may as well make up our minds at once to take a back seat in beef production.

A Rancher on Cattle Breeding.

Just after the above was written, the writer came across Mr. Stimson, the well-known rancher from High River, south of Calgary, who had come east to buy young steers for his pastures. Last year he bought some in the east, taking west at the same time a car of pure bred Shorthorn females and a lot of bulls, Mr. Stimson has several hundreds of horses, but finds they do not find a market so readily as beef cattle, and in consequence he is pushing in the direction of beef raising. He is one of the oldest and most experienced ranchers in the whole foothills country, and what he has to say on the question of breeding is entitled to corresponding weight. He says: "The biggest check to our success as cattle exporters will be the inferior breeding of so many of the stock we are compelled to handle. We can turn your Manitoba cattle into the very finest of beef, but on the score of breeding alone there will be a loss of \$5 to \$10 on every poorly bred steer. If your government put a heavy tax on every grade bull and paid \$50 premium on every good beef bull imported to the province, it would do a good service to the country. These runty bulls cause more loss every way than any man not in my line can tell. About as bad are the steers from Holstein bulls; no feeding will ever make good beef of them."

He favors the Highland cross, and would buy more bulls of the breed than he can get; they are full of virility and the offspring are thrifty. This agrees with all other testimony from the west. Galloways also will do, but such Polled Angus bulls as he can get are less satisfactory. The Shorthorn is a sure thing all the time, if bulls of good quality are to be had. There is no objection to the Hereford among most of the westerners. He rustles well, and on grass alone is hard to beat.

Of course, there are western men with perhaps one-tenth the experience of this level-headed old timer, who do not see so keenly the objections he makes to grade bulls and mongrel females, or their offspring by mongrel bulls, but time will demonstrate even to them the unwisdom of inferior breeding in any of its forms.

Separator Milk for Calves.

In answer to a question in the Breeders' Gazette, Prof. Henry, of Wisconsin, than whom no sounder counsellor could be called in, says:—

"Calves can be reared successfully on separator milk, provided they are started on full milk and gradually brought to their new feed. Start the calves on natural milk and give this for a couple of weeks. Then reduce the amount of full milk, until after two or three weeks more they are maintained wholly on separator milk. This milk should be fed sweet if possible, though some feeders can actually make calves do well on sour milk, as I have learned from observation. It is a difficult matter, however. Never feed a calf cold milk under any circumstances; have it blood temperature. Feed young calves three times a day and do not allow them too much milk. Have the vessels from which they drink kept clean at all times. Scouring, the bane of calf-feeding, is checked by feeding boiled milk, strong coffee, eggs, or other remedies. Keep the sick ones away from the others and remove the droppings from sick animals lest others suffer from infection. The critical points in calf-feeding are giving too much milk, not feeding often enough, feeding milk cold, and not checking the scours in the very beginning."

Corn and Bacon.

The William Davies Co., pork packers, Toronto, have, with reference to the call for free corn, issued the following circular:—

"Sir,—The farmers of Canada have responded to the advice of the pork packers to raise and feed more hogs in a very handsome manner, and this branch of agriculture has assumed proportions that a few years ago would have been thought impossible within the century. This has been stimulated very largely by the difference in price paid for hogs in Canada, and this excess continues to increase. The average price for the year in the west, including all the large packing points, was \$3.03, while in Ontario it was \$4.07, a difference in favor of Canadian farmers of 77c. per 100 lbs. live weight. This advantageous position has been gained by the superior quality of our meats—the hogs being mainly fed on peas, with a portion of barley and other grains, and on many farms the very excellent addition of skim milk. In contrast to this, speaking generally, the hogs in the Western States are fed entirely on corn, which everyone engaged in the business knows makes an excess of fat, and that of an oily texture. The position which Canadian pea-fed bacon now holds on the English market has been won by persistent effort, and the

FLOWERS AND PLANTS TEA AND HARDY ROSES.

We will add enough plants to pay the duty on all orders received. Send for catalogue. Prices low. Satisfaction assured.

FORT ROUGE GREENHOUSES

F. FRANCIS, MGR.

WINNIPEG, MAN.



DIRECT ALL RAIL
ROUTE TO MONTREAL,
TORONTO AND ALL
EASTERN POINTS.

LAKE ROUTE TO THE EAST.

SAILINGS FROM FORT WILLIAM

Alberta Every Tuesday
Athabasca Every Thursday
Manitoba Every Sunday
Connecting trains from Winnipeg at 12:40, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Shortest and quickest route to

KASLO, NELSON, SANDON,

And all points in the

FAR-FAMED KOOTENAY AND SILVER
SLOCAN.

TO CHINA AND JAPAN,

From Vancouver:

Empress of China 10 May.
Empress of India 31 May.

TO HONOLULU AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.

From Vancouver:

Miowera 8 May.
Warrimoo 8 June.

Apply for particulars to

W. M. MCLEOD, City Ticket Agent,

461 Main Street,

A. C. SMITH, Depot Ticket Agent,

Or to

ROBERT KERR,

Traffic Manager,

Winnipeg, Man.

Proof against ignition
by accident

*Capital
Safety Match*

In neat
sliding boxes.

For Pocket and Household
use.

Ask your dealer
for them.

THE E. B. EDDY CO.,
Limited, Hull.

closest attention to the cure and numberless details; in short, by incessant vigilance. From the foregoing it will be seen that there is a very close community of interest between the feeders and the bacon curers, and we look for a continued and increasing appreciation of Canadian bacon by consumers in England that will enable us to steadily widen the difference between the price of Canadian and American hogs.

"But now we are confronted with a very serious danger—free corn. If this is fed entirely, or is made the main food, Canadian hogs will lose their distinctive character and excellent quality, and the cured product will lose caste on the English market, and irreparable injury will result. The most noted firm of English bacon curers are the Charles Harris Company, in Wiltshire. So systematized is their business that every hog is kept track of from the time he arrives at curing-houses till the two sides are sent out of the factory, each side being tagged after the hog is killed. Some years ago they received many reports from various dealers that their customers complained that the fat melted away in broiling and frying, and on investigating they traced it back to a large farmer and cheese-maker, and it transpired that for cheapness he had been

of. In my judgment, it is highly important that the quality of Canadian hogs, in regard to proportion of lean flesh and firmness, should be maintained and improved, if the best customers for hog products are to be secured and retained."

"If, notwithstanding the warning given, feeders do persist in using corn as the staple feed, the pork packers will be forced in self-defence to discriminate against such hogs."

With reference to this circular, The Nor'-West Farmer begs to quote from the price list of Hodgson Bros., Liverpool, of date of May 8, 1897: "Long middles rib-in, Canadian, scarce, 42s. to 46s; American, 32s. to 34s. Singed Wiltshire, Canadian, 45-55 lbs., 45s. to 55s.; American, 50-55 lbs., 38s. to 41s."

Two of our best Western breeders, who went east to look for good stock a short time ago, have stated since their return that there are not half-a-dozen first-class Shorthorn bulls in Ontario. It is not every month, or even every year, that a worthy successor of Indian Chief or Barmpton Hero is born, but if there is an element of truth in these opinions, it is about time somebody went home to look up the English herds.

Band, Herd and Flock.

A sick pig is a mighty poor piece of property.

Don't make the mistake of expecting good colts out of worthless or worn-out mares. The good colt, like the good man, always traces to a good mother.

If you have a cross or treacherous bull try what blindfolding him will do. A leather hood, fixed in front of him so that he will only be able to see out sideways, is strongly recommended by an old stockman as a sure cure for 'ugliness.'

Wallace's Farmer reports that great numbers of store cattle are being imported to the State of Iowa from all directions, 2,800 of them from Canada. The boom on beef-raising has caught there very strongly and every pasture is taken up.

Queensland cattlemen have imported a full outfit of canning machinery from Chicago, and with their cheap beef cattle will be able to take a good place in the world's markets. Canned beef in Chicago is only made from old and inferior cattle, but the best young cattle are available in Australia.



Scene on a Horse Ranch at Innisfail, Alberta.

feeding solely ground Indian corn with the whey.

"The foregoing will show how injurious it will be first to the bacon curers, and very soon to all concerned, if this plan is adopted, and we hear of cheese factory men who have already imported corn for this purpose. This will assuredly be killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. We would earnestly call on the feeders of hogs not to take a temporary advantage of cheap corn, and so injure a great and growing business. We call the attention of feeders to the very excellent suggestions made by the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, as follows:—

"I have found the best results to be obtained from using such grains (a mixture of peas, oats, barley and corn; or a mixture of peas, corn and bran), ground fine, and soaked for not less than thirty hours before they are fed. I think hogs should be kept so as to permit, and even to cause, them to take a good deal of exercise until after they weigh more than 100 pounds each. In the growing of young pigs it is important that they should receive a daily allowance of skim milk for six weeks or two months after they are weaned. Skim milk is the great flesh-forming food; and if the young pigs are stunted in these regards at that time they cannot be developed into the best class of hogs, no matter what breed they may be

Mr. McDonald shipped out from Southern Manitoba 300 head of cattle by way of Bottineau to St. Paul, where they are in big demand.

The famous Hackney, Enthorpe Performer, a son of the great Matchless of Londesboro, recently beat with his get, shown as coach horses, the get of two choice French coaches.

Are our sheep farmers keeping in mind the importance of dipping their sheep after they are shorn? Good dips are cheap and abundant, and a good thing for both the flock and its owner.

D. M. Macpherson, M. P. P., recently sold a steer to a Cornwall butcher for \$70. Mr. Macpherson says the cost of the steer at Bainsville Farm was \$27; feed cost \$7; interest and insurance, \$1.50; attendance and use of stable, \$3. The profit on the transaction, therefore, was \$31.50. That steer must have been of the real thrifty sort.

Ranchers from south of Calgary are moving north into the Red Deer district. Mr. Smith has moved in from Arizona, and was in Winnipeg recently trying to buy 500 cattle to start operations. He complains that Manitoba cattle are far behind for either breeding or beef, and will not have Jersey or Holstein grades at any price.

A very successful English pork breeder says.—"I believe in earth, coal cinders and green feed to keep pigs in health. These, with natural exercise and wholesome food in moderate quantities, are the things to keep pigs in perfect health without any doctoring.

A Blackface ewe, the property of Mr. McWhirter Balmalloch, Ayrshire, has dropped 17 lambs in five years—in 1893 two, in 1894 three, in 1895 five, in 1896 four, and in 1897 three—a record perhaps without a parallel in the whole history of Blackfaced breeding.

The demand for fat porkers at all seasons of the year is gradually breaking up the custom of feeding but one lot yearly. This is an advantage, as the work is distributed and the risk materially lessened. Besides, it gives an opportunity of using the feed to better advantage.

Chadbourne Bros., Ralphton, Man., have recently invested in four very promising females. At the sale of Mr. Hobson, Mosbro, where these cows were bought, they were closely followed by some first-rate judges, but the western men would not be denied. They are all more or less of Cruickshanks type, and believed to be in calf to choice eastern bulls. It is likely some of them will put in an appearance at the Winnipeg Industrial.

Don't allow boys to tease and play tricks with any young animal on the farm. Some day when you want that kind of fun to stop, it won't stop, and there will be more wry faces than smiles, and sometimes old Harry to pay. Don't permit the first stage and all the rest will be correct.

Senator Cochrane sent a score of young cattle of his own breeding, a short time ago, to the English market. They got there in a dull week, but still sold well. The salesman reported: "No doubt you will be pleased to know they are considered the finest lot ever seen in Birkenhead Lairage." A first rate article will sell itself on any market.

Oat straw, any kind of straw, in fact, has much more feeding value and is also much more palatable in the old country than here. The principal cause of this is that instead of being threshed out in the fall and left in a loose pile, the grain is compactly stacked and threshed out in winter, as the cattle use it, thus doubling the value of the straw.

In the consumption of meat the English speaking nations are in the lead, with 128 pounds of meat a year per capita of the population, the Frenchman using 95 pounds; Austrians, 79; Germans, 72; Italians, 52; Russians, 50. The consumption of bread is reversed, being compared to that of meat. The English use 410 pounds a year; the Frenchman, 595; the Austrians, 605; Germans, 620; Spanish, 640; Italians, 660; the Russians, 725.

There is a saying that it requires three generations of training to make a gentleman, and it requires quite as many to make a quiet, docile pig. Fortunately for the farmer, a pig matures in a good deal less time than a man, and good treatment will in five years bring out from a pair of savage brutes a generation of gentlemanly and brainy pigs, while a hundred years is none too much, under favorable conditions, to evolve a gentle man or woman from a half-civilized parentage.

A good deal of attention is paid by all skilled breeders to the quality of the hair of the cattle they buy to feed or breed from. Good judges of swine say there is as much evidence in their hair as in a cattle beast of the feeding quality of the individual. Coarse, stiff hair is invariably found on an animal slow to fatten and with coarse flesh. The shrewd feeder and the shrewd breeder will reject an animal with coarse hair; such hair usually accompanies a bad disposition. Staring hair indicates an unhealthy condition of the body.

Clay and Robinson report a sale of dehorned range cattle, corn-fed last winter in Nebraska. They made splendid progress as feeders, and the buyer placed their value at 10 to 15 cents per 100 lbs. above what he would have paid had they had horns and been in the same condition. Prominent exporters and eastern shippers say they will give fully as much as the above amount more for dehorned cattle, for the reason that the cattle ship well, are very little bruised, and not damaged as are horned cattle by hooking one another.

A sheep with a broken leg is as good as dead in most people's eyes. But a shepherd with a little ambition and ingenuity, who will start on a common subject, could doctor up such a sheep in this way. Take some thick straw board or wrapping paper, steeped in a thin mixture of plaster with water. Set the broken bone in its natural position and wrap a few strips of this paper around the leg. Then take a long bandage of cotton cloth and dip this in the plaster, wrapping this over the paper. It will set stiff and hard in a very short time, and by this support the bone will unite in about ten days.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S



Caustic Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, ONT. 1746

P.O. Box 390.

TELEPHONE 715.

G. W. MURRAY,

WINNIPEG.

PLANING MILL, DRY KILN, LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Mouldings, Turnings, Lath, Shingles, Mantels, Grilles, etc. Designs furnished for all kinds of Interior Finish, in Oak, Cherry, Ash, etc. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

320 to 326 SMITH STREET,
Near Clarendon Hotel.
1935

EPPS'S COCOA

ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA

Possesses the following
Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR, SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
IN LABELLED TINS ONLY.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd, Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
Special Agent—C. E. COLSON, Montreal.
1884

DICK, BANNING & CO.

WINNIPEG.

Dealers in Pine, Cedar, Fir, Spruce
Oak and Basswood

LUMBER

of all kinds, Pine and Cedar Shingles,
Lath, Sash, Doors, etc.

Office and Yard, Opp. C. P. R. Station.
Telephone 239. Post Office Box 1230.

SEVERAL GOOD FARMS

1869 for sale at reasonable rates.

ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

Winnipeg Marble Works

SAMUEL HOOPER,

Designer and Dealer in

Marble . . . and Granite Monuments

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED.

SPECIAL DESIGNS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.



MITCHELL'S

Photographic Art Gallery,

212 RUPERT STREET,

Cor. Main Street.

J. F. MITCHELL.

OGILVIE MILLING COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MILLS, POINT DOUGLAS. OFFICE, COR. KING & ALEXANDER STREETS

REGISTERED BRANDS:

Ogilvie's Hungarian, Ogilvie's Strong Bakers.

Montreal—Royal Mills.....	2000 bls.
“ Glenora “	1500 “
“ City “	1200 “
Winnipeg Mills.....	1500 “
Goderich “	1200 “
Seaforth “	300 “

Total Daily Capacity, 7,500 Bls.

Dealers in all kinds of Feed and Coarse Grains.

A large supply of Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour. Salt always on hand.

Ask for Ogilvie's Celebrated Brands Flour.
1849F

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the recently established distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg,—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Mr. E. A. Struthers, manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Russell, Man. [1927]

LIGHTNING WELL MACH'Y

PUMPS, AIR LIFTS.
GASOLINE ENGINES.
AIR COMPRESSORS

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS.
AURORA, ILL.—CHICAGO.—DALLAS, TEX.

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH.

Sealed information free.

J. H. DYE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.
1911

VETERINARY.

Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

INTERFERING.

Subscriber, Seeburn—"Please let me know through the columns of The Nor'-West Farmer a cure for the following:—I have a three-year-old mare, carriage, broke her in about six weeks ago. After three weeks she commenced to interfere with both hind feet. Have not driven her much."

Answer—Your mare can probably be cured by proper shoeing. The smith should study which part of the foot strikes the other leg by applying some whitening to the leg and trotting the mare up and down. A little white patch on the hoof will then show the part that touches. A shoe is then made with the web double the width on the outside than on the in. The extra weight thus placed at the out-

lately, but not over-driving at any time. Please advise.

Answer—Your mare would probably be greatly benefitted by clipping her all over. She has probably not shed her coat at the right time, and her skin is not performing its functions properly. Feed only hay and oats, the latter in proportion to the work she is doing, and twice a week give her a good mash of boiled flax seed and bran. To remove the stocking from the hind legs, rub them briskly after each drive, and apply a dry woollen bandage. If, in addition to this, it is necessary to use any medicine, give her twice a day two drachms of iodide of potassium dissolved in half a pint of water.

WARTS.

Subscriber, Meadowvale—"Have a bull with warts on his head. They bleed a good deal when he rubs them. Please answer what will take them off."

Answer—If small, and growing from a kind of neck, they may be snipped off and the place touched with a stick of lunar caustic. If large and flat, they may be cut out with a knife and the spot seared with an iron at a dull red heat. Or, if it is possible, to apply a ligature around the base of it, it may be removed in that way. A strong cord tied tightly around it will cause it to shrivel up and finally drop off. If there is a tendency for it to grow again, apply a red hot iron, or nitric acid with a glass rod.

POULTRY.

Common Diseases of Poultry and Simple Remedies.

By Thomas A. Duff, Toronto.

CROP-BOUND.

This trouble is caused by careless feeding, or an accumulation in the crop of dry grass which has been picked up by the fowl. Mr. Lewis Wright thus describes it:—

Symptoms—"If the feeding be careless, the crop may become so distended with hard grain that when swelled afterwards by the moist secretions intended to assist digestion, the outlet into the stomach is hopelessly closed by the pressure.

Treatment—"With patience, an operation is seldom necessary; but some warm water should be poured down the patient's throat, after which the distended organ is to be gently and patiently kneaded with the hands for an hour or more if needful. However hard at first, it will generally yield and become soft after a time; and when it is relaxed a dessertspoonful of castor oil should be given, and the bird left in an empty pen. Usually there will be no further difficulty, but the fowl so affected must be fed sparingly for several days, to allow the organ to contract, otherwise a permanent distention may result,



Harvesting Scene on the Farm of W. F. Craig, near Edmonton, Alberta.

side of the foot has a tendency to carry the foot out and to widen the gait. At the same time the shoe should be kept as far under the wall at the striking point as the state of the foot or thickness of the hoof will allow. Keep the foot perfectly level. Don't have one side of the shoe higher than the other. A good shoer can generally rectify this fault, but in some cases it is necessary to protect the legs by interfering boots.

DEFECTIVE TEETH.

R. M. D., Pomeroy—One of my horses is not feeding right. He eats oats all right, but not much hay. Sometimes he spits out a wad of hay partly chewed. He is getting thin and sweats easy. Please prescribe.

Answer—Your horse is suffering from defective teeth, perhaps a broken or decayed molar, which should be removed. Do not put off attending to him, as he will not improve until the cause is removed, when he will soon fatten up without any drugs. Take him to the nearest veterinary surgeon and have him operated on without delay.

SWELLED LEGS.

A. L., Ninga—One of my mares is stocking in the hind legs considerable, and her coat does not seem right. Her appetite is good, and she seems in good spirits, only that she sweats easier than usual. This has been going on for a week. I have been driving considerable

STERILITY.

R. G. S., Battleford—"I have a valuable thoroughbred Shorthorn cow that had her first calf at 4 years old, that was Oct., 1895. She came in season in March, 1896, and has been so sometimes in two weeks and sometimes in three weeks. Ever since I have kept her in from being served for two months at a time, but it seems to make no difference. She is in good condition, not fat. I keep her on low diet purposely—hay once a day, and straw, with good warm stable."

Answer—The cause of sterility is often difficult to find, but as this cow has already raised one calf, there should be no reason why she should not do so again. Would advise you to bleed the cow the day she is expected to come in heat, and not put her to the bull until she is just going off. It might be well to try another bull.

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, has sold a yearling Shorthorn bull to J. H. Kinnear, of Souris.

George Rankin, Hamiota, has just added to his herd of Shorthorns a magnificent young bull, "Knight of the Rose," from the herd of Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont.

The Farmer has received from The E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, Que., a small booklet, explaining the qualities, etc., of indurated fibreware, manufactured by them. It is specially gotten up for dairymen, farmers and those interested in agriculture. Drop a postal card to the above firm for a copy.

which, indeed, is sometimes the case after the greatest care has been taken; but beyond being unsightly this causes little injury to the bird.

"If such palliative measures fail, an incision must be made near the top of the crop. Let the bird be laid on its back. Gently remove some of the feathers from the crop, and select a spot for your incision free from any large vessels, which, if cut through, will cause troublesome bleeding, and weaken the bird. The incision, in most cases, should be an inch long. The handle or bowl of a very small teaspoon is convenient to remove the contents, and the best plan is to remove everything, and then to pass the finger (greased, and the nail pared smooth) into the crop, and to feel the outlet. It is quite possible that a bit of bone or other material may be the cause of the obstruction, and if this is left in, the operation will be useless. Then have what is called a glover's needle, charged with horsehair, and put four or five stitches into the inner membrane, drawing it carefully and closely together, and put at least three stitches in the outer skin. Place the stitches in the outer skin in such a position that they may be between the inner stitches. Take special care not to sew up the two skins together, as this would be almost certainly fatal. Feed, subsequently, on sopped bread not very moist, and do not allow the bird water for 24 hours, as it is apt to find its way through the wound, and delay, if not prevent, the healing. There is not the slightest necessity to remove the horsehair subsequently. The operation should not be delayed

if the other measures do not succeed in 48 hours, as delays add to the danger; and a sour, horrible stench from the bird's mouth is a plain indication in favor of operating at once."

EGG-BOUND.

Symptoms—The most usual symptom is that the hen goes to the nest, comes off again without having laid, and walks slowly about, often with the wings hanging down on the ground, and evidently in great distress.

Treatment—Oftentimes a full dose of castor oil will give relief in a few hours; if not, a small, flexible syringe should be passed up the oviduct till it meets the egg, care being taken not to fracture it, and an ounce of olive oil injected. It would be well to steam the vent before applying the oil.

SCALY LEG.

Symptoms—Leg scale is a scaly substance which grows upon the leg. It is caused by filthy quarters. To my mind it is also hereditary.

Treatment—Bathe the legs with coal oil and apply a mixture of sulphur and lard three times a week.

FEATHER EATING.

Instances have always occurred of fowls contracting the unnatural vice of devouring each other's plumage.

Treatment—Give plenty of raw meat, plenty of vegetable matter, and soft food. I believe the immediate cause is thirst. Therefore, always see that the fowls have plenty of fresh water. Idleness is also a great cause; see that the poultry are made to scratch for every particle of grain which they devour. This may be done by throwing their grain food into litter or chaff placed on the floor.

(To be Continued.)

Chas. Midwinter, Oak Grove Poultry Yards, Winnipeg, cuts his prices for eggs in half for Jubilee month only. See his advertisement in this issue.

The Brackman and Kerr Milling Co., of South Edmonton, will build an elevator there this summer of 60,000 bushels capacity.

The winds of the past spring have proved a severe test on some forms of seeders. In Dakota leases to renters bind them to sow east and west with a press drill as the best known means of preventing the seed from blowing out of the ground. Last year broadcasting was often the only means of sowing on the wet land. This year the drill, with a press wheel behind, has done much better than any other. One Indian Head farmer ran a shoe drill and a Sylvester together, and the work of the Sylvester, with its press wheel, was easily ahead of the other every round speaking for itself. Had the seed delivery of the Superior drill been up to the mark, it would have had no superior in this country. The old Havannah drill with modern improvements still leads in the south as a seeder for exposed lands. It had no side wheel, the whole weight of the machine rested on its press wheels.

THAT WONDERFUL CHURN.

I want to add my testimony to the list of those that have used the Lightning Churn. It does all that is claimed for it; you can churn easily in one minute and get a large percentage more butter than with the common churns. I never took the agency for anything before, but so many of my neighbors wanted churns that I ordered thirty and they are all gone. I think in a year every farmer will have a Lightning Churn, in fact they cannot afford to be without one as they make so much more butter and a good little bit of money can be made in every township selling these churns. By writing to F. J. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., you can get circulars and full particulars about the churn.

1896

A READER.

The Dominion Elevator Company.

This is the name of another syndicate of grain merchants who seek incorporation for the purpose of owning and operating another group of elevators and for the handling of grain generally. The names appended to the application for incorporation are:—R. P. Roblin, George Leary, Joseph Harris, D. G. McBean, Robt. Muir, Frederick Phillips, W. W. McMillan, Arch. McBean, S. A. McGaw, of Winnipeg, and H. S. Patterson, of Portage la Prairie.

This is the third syndicate of grain dealers incorporated for the same general purposes. They will not, as a company, buy wheat, even in the elevators they may own. It is not incompatible with the purposes for which they combine that two of them should buy at the same place, though as a rule it is more likely that each man may confine his operations as buyer to one particular district. One important object aimed at is to cut down to a minimum the expense of handling for the export market. At present if one member of the combine sells a cargo of wheat, he may not have half the quantity himself, and must buy to fill up his order, which means loss of time and extra expense. In the new arrangement one agent at New York acts for all, and can sell for immediate delivery, as every member places his stock within the pool, the cost of storage, commissions, etc., being cut down to the lowest possible figure. Each man buys on his own account, as before; it is only the outgoing trade in which the combination action operates. Whatever lessens the cost of the middleman's operations ought to some extent to benefit the producer, so that along this side of its operations this combination is for the benefit of the country at large. Looking to the extent and quality of the elevator accommodation, there is no difficulty in the way of the successful export of our wheat, except the limited extent of the total production. Every market testifies to the appreciation in which our grain and flour is held, but buyers on a large scale will never do a full business with our exporters till they are sure of an amount of production that will meet their requirements.

The Western Prairie is the title of the paper started in Cypress River by Mr. Murdoch, late of Pilot Mound. The field is a rather small one for a newspaper, but the deft hand of Bro. Murdoch will make it go if any one can. His country notes are always interesting. In that district he notes the following large areas under crop this year:—Jas. Connon, 600 ac; James Chewings, 400; A. Porteous, 450; James Gardner, 500; A. Creighton, on shares, 1,200; Robt. Johnson, 500; John Young, 500; Wm. Young, 400; Anderson Bros., 500; John Owens, 500; Jas. Farquharson, 500; Jas. Davidson, 700; John Tremble, 400; John Budd, 400; Sissons Bros., 400; D. Thomas, 300. He also notes that the spruce trees dotted over the sand hills are being destroyed by vandals for the sake of the firewood they make. It is a disgrace that the only ornament of that section of country should be destroyed for such a paltry advantage, and if the government timber inspector can get hold, he should make an example of the offenders.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

1840

Can't Wash Them Out!



No other method of home dyeing gives colors one-half so fast and beautiful as

DIAMOND DYES.

All the colors marked "FAST" give full, bright, and handsome colors that sunlight will not fade nor soap suds wash out, two things that are not true of the inferior imitations of Diamond Dyes.

Do your Dyeing at Home with the Original and Reliable Diamond Dyes.

Sold everywhere. See Direction Book and forty samples of colored cloth free.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Montreal, P.Q.

OAK GROVE POULTRY YARDS ST. JOHNS, WINNIPEG, MAN.

For Jubilee Month, Prices cut in Half.



B.P. Rocks } \$1 for 10 eggs
B. Minorcas } 1.50 20
Houdans }
Light Brahmas }
Red Caps }
S. L. Wyandottes }
M.B. Turkeys }
W.H. Turkeys }
\$1 for 9, \$1.75 for 18
Toulouse Geese, \$1.25
for 7, \$2.00 for 14.
Emden Geese (no
eggs for sale).
Pekin Ducks }
Rouen Ducks }
75c. for 11, \$1.25 for

22. Guineas, Pearl and White, \$1.00 for 13, or \$1.75 for 36. Cockerels for sale of the 6 varieties; also a few pairs of Toulouse Geese. Holder of Silver Cup for sweepstakes of Turkeys at Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1897, and other awards of high value.

When corresponding please enclose stamp for reply. Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER, 1893, 900 Buchanan St., Winnipeg.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing

ST. BONIFACE WOOLEN MILLS

Have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and are now ready to do all kinds of custom work such as Carding, Spinning and Making of Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, &c. Full line of goods to exchange for wool or for cash. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN RYAN, PROPRIETOR.

Late Manager of Rapid City Woolen Mills.
1915

SETTLERS INFORMATION

Maps of City and Province,
Homestead Regulations,
Land Offices and Agents,
Mining Regulations,
Cattle Quarantine, Duty Etc.
Time Tables, S.S. Sailings,
Fares, Distances, Etc.

(Officially Compiled.)

TOVEL'S POCKET DIRECTORY.

AT BOOKSTORES 5c ON TRAINS.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

SEEDING ON STUBBLE.

W. McDonald, Fleming, writes:—"I would like if, through your columns, I could get any information which would

Scotch farmer familiar with the use of the chain harrow at home may be able to say something practical on this point. Meantime it may be pointed out that there is really no use for any new implement to grapple with the difficulties pointed out by the writer. If a clean burn cannot be got by the methods pointed out in this paper earlier in the season, there are other means that are still pretty effective. Rough stubble may, as was then shown, be burnt, but if not rough, the trouble can be dealt with in another way. To disc, as was done by this writer, we think

be in the long run. Look at the organs of the human body, as fitted by the first great designer. Every one of them has two or more uses; the nose and the tongue are familiar examples. Let us try to get all we can out of the implements we have, and avoid all new ones that are not so manifestly advantageous that we cannot afford to be without them.

Our Wheat-Growing Rivals.

A report to his government by the British consul in Argentine throws considerable light on the methods under which cultivation in that country are carried on. Italian laborers, accustomed in their own country to privations, long hours and small pay, crop the land on shares with the owners, and on all advances made to support them while the crop is growing they are compelled to pay exorbitant rates of interest. In the great crop year of 1893, when Argentine wheat made such a sensation, this sort of thing enabled these cheap farmers to make a surplus, but bad seasons and locusts have thrown them terribly back, and they are now completely at the mercy of the wealthy land owners. The wheat growing area is shifting southward, and Indian corn is raised and shipped to the English markets, but owing to the heavy crop last year in the States, the price has been quite unremunerative. They had better returns from linseed, of which they raised a considerable breadth, but on the whole the poor Italians are ground between the upper and nether millstone, and in a most wretched condition. The landlord's share of the crop is much too high to admit of any but the lowest grade of colonists getting a living, and that in the meanest way.

—The old well is still getting in its work. The Dunleath correspondent of the Assiniboian says:—"A two-year-old steer belonging to Mrs. Thompson, fell



Stacking Grain on the Farm of Geo. Hutton, 14 miles from Edmonton, Alberta.

help me in dealing with the difficulty I had here last seed time. Cannot some Scotchman give his experience on the use of chain harrows in this country in removing stubble from a field before seeding? I had a field this spring which I considered was in good shape for a second crop after summer fallow, if I could only get rid of the stubble. It is sometimes a very difficult matter to burn stubble successfully, and I claim that by the use of chain harrows we could get over that difficulty without running the risk of burning up the whole country. If we first disk our land, say twice, to uproot the stubble, the chain harrows, I have no doubt, would do the rest. They would shake the soil off the roots of the stubble, and then roll them up, so that they can be burned clean off the field, or be carted away, if preferred. I have often asked of local blacksmiths what it was worth to make a set, but never could get one to name a price, and as I am a new settler, and of limited means, with a large family to support, I do not feel justified in giving an order when I can't get an idea of the probable cost. Any blacksmith can make them; they are simply a combination of square links, lighter behind than in front. I am surprised that implement companies do not put something of the kind on the market for the purpose of cleaning the land of couch grass, etc. I may here mention that cleaning the land was what they were made for in my experience in Morayshire, Scotland. We first plowed our stubble, then used a grubber to bring the weeds to the surface, then harrowed, and finally used the chain harrow to gather them together, so that we could either burn them on the field or cart them off into some water hole to rot. Then, again, chain harrows would be of great service in harrowing in grain, and especially light seeds, such as grass seeds, etc., as they have a tendency to closing the surface, instead of dragging such seeds, as is the case with common drag harrows. If any one has experienced anything like what I refer to, I would like to know the result."

Answer—It is possible that some

is going the wrong way about. Sow with a shoe drill, as deep as you can, and then harrow all you please, or harrow and roll and the stubble will give little or no trouble. To break it all up only fits it to give a lot of trouble by blocking both drill and harrow every few yards, whereas the shoe drill squeezes down everything that comes in its way, and on any ordinary field the harrow following will do no harm. But in all such processes care must be taken to follow close after the drill with all the subsequent processes, so as to keep out drouth. As a



A Threshing Scene in Northern Alberta.

means of getting out couch grass, chain or any other harrows are the worst means that can be tried in this country, whatever might be the case in Morayshire. It is not necessary to repeat here what was said at page 159 of last issue of The Farmer. The professor there referred to assumes that to gather it out and burn it is the best way to get rid of such grass, while it is about the very worst. Every little bit broken off means a new plant, and the more thorough your cultivation in other respects, the more will those new plants spread and flourish. Our opinion is that the chain harrow is not wanted here. All implements are costly, and the fewer of them a new beginner can manage with, the safer will he

into an old well, and had to be killed to put it out of misery. The overseer is going to see that these old wells are closed up. This is the fourth victim in the settlement." Anybody can understand that an unfenced well, either in the dark or daylight, is a bad risk to both man and beast. But there is a more subtle risk from which the victims themselves may get serious or even fatal consequences without even suspecting the cause. Let such wells stand idle for six or eight months, and then be used. The consequence may be diphtheria in the human subject and disease of another sort in the animal. If such wells must be used, let them be pumped out repeatedly; even that is not a perfect safeguard.

DAIRY.

The article on "Home Butter Making," by C. C. Macdonald, dairy commissioner, will appear in our July issue.

The Dairy Calf.

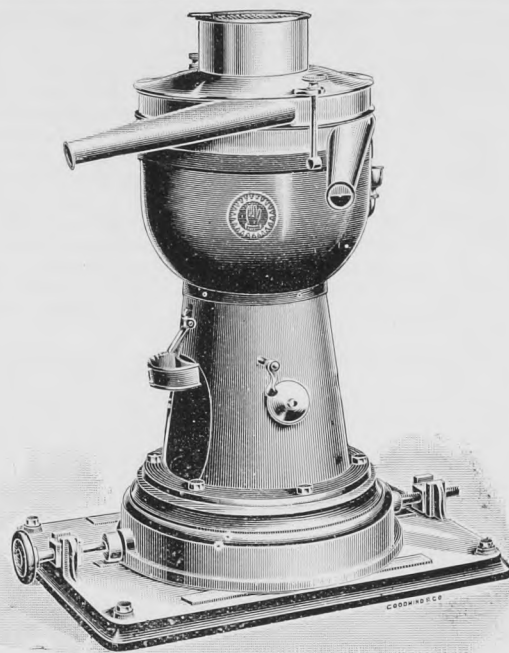
One of the difficulties that stand in the way of progressive dairying in this country is the want of paying cows. The man who owns a really good cow is very rarely inclined to sell her. But in three years' time a lot of calves of the right stamp can be got together that will serve at very moderate cost as a foundation for a good paying herd of milkers. Common cows of tested milking and breeding power, if bred to real dairy bulls, will drop calves that far surpass themselves as special dairy cows. All of these calves will not stand the test of time, but hardly one of them would fail to sell at a paying figure, for they could hardly fail to beat the average general purpose cow.

But there are differences even in cows as desirable breeders. The calf from a cow that has reached full maturity is worth more than the calf of a heifer, and if the dam is a free breeder, dropping mostly heifer calves, such calves are always the most valuable to keep. In this country the grading up from common dams is very much hampered by the scarcity of suitable males. It will not do to start, say with an Ayrshire bull, put his heifer calf to a Jersey, and then in the next generation use a Holstein. The universal testimony of experience is that, however good the individual sires may be, such a jumble of blood will spoil the chances for real progress. Stay on the track you started on, if you want to avoid unprofitable complications, and to make this as easy as possible, avoid using or buying any bull of any breed that is rare in your neighborhood.

Over-stimulation in the dam by means of concentrated food, will tend to lack of constitution in the calf. Pampered stock will hardly ever produce calves with enough vigor of constitution to carry along to their posterity. H. Van Dreser is an acknowledged master of the art of breeding good cows, and this is what he said lately on the selection of the calf. This point has seldom been touched on before and may well be given special notice:

"When a calf is dropped we first turn it on its back and examine the teats. If there are four, well-placed, and two rudimentary or extra ones, all right. Next, we look into the calf's mouth. If there are six or eight milk teeth well through, we call the calf well-born and worth raising. If it has but two teeth through, it is not worth raising. We will not fuss with it. It shows that the mother had not vitality enough to properly start the calf. We want to breed from the best. We do not raise calves born with two or four teeth just sticking through. They will be weakly, puny, subject to disease all their lives. The well-born calf is half-raised. Its mother has given it a start from her own strong vitality."

Such a calf will need very little bringing up. A fortnight of pure milk, gradually shading off in a few weeks more to warm separator milk, with a bite of dry oat chop daily, will make a strong heifer quite fat enough for her future destiny. Professor Haecker, of Minnesota, gives his dairy calves a tablespoonful of linseed meal a day, all they need in his estimation to keep them in vigorous growth. He was showing last winter a Jersey heifer whose dam had been over-fed as a yearling, resulting in the calf developing



... Alexandra Belt Power ...
Cream Separator.

Showing New Foundation Plate and Belt Tightener.

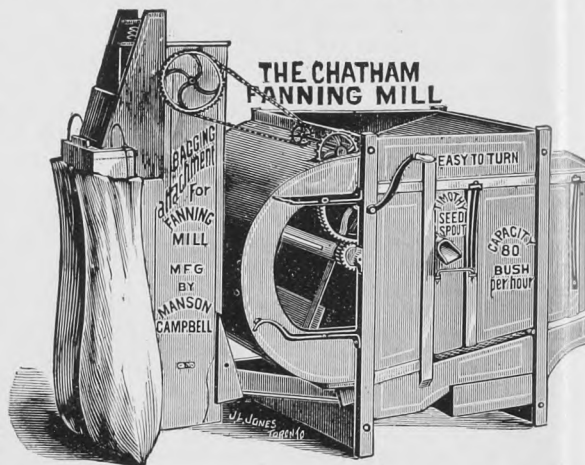
AGENT FOR ALBERTA:

R. L. ALEXANDER,

CALGARY.

The
Famous Chatham Fanning Mills.

1,000 Mills sold in 1884.
1,300 " " 1885.
2,000 " " 1886.
2,300 " " 1887.
2,500 " " 1888.
2,600 " " 1889.
4,000 " " 1890.
4,500 " " 1891.
5,000 " " 1892.
6,000 " " 1893.
6,000 " " 1894.
4,000 (got burnt out) 1895.
6,000 Mills sold in 1896.
21,000 Bagging Attachments
now in use.



Send for circulars and prices. Sold on liberal terms and delivered freight paid at any station in Manitoba and North-West.

MANSON CAMPBELL, - Chatham, Ont.

1919

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
DAVIS'S
VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE

High Grade, Ball Bearings, Adjustable,
Light Running Machine.
The simplest running Machine of the age.
Capacity 400 machines per day.
Also our

VOLMER PERFECT WASHING MACHINE.

The old washboard built in the machine. Any aged lady can take a chair and run the machine with ease.

MANITOBA SUPPLY CO.,

343 LOGAN AVENUE,

Prices on application.

- WINNIPEG.

Correspondence solicited.

FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

S. Gray,
PHOTOGRAPHER,

574½ MAIN ST.,

WINNIPEG.

OVER
"CHEAPSIDE"

BOSCURVIS, ASSA.,

17th May, 1897.

Dear Sirs,—Would say that your Separator No. 11½, which I have received and tested, gives the satisfaction that most testimonials, and the certificate which was enclosed, claim.

Yours truly,
ANDREW DUNCAN.

For prices and particulars or for Rennet, Annato, Bandage, Butter Boxes, White Mountain Spruce Tubs, Parchment Paper and all kinds of Dairy Machinery, Apparatus and Furnishings, apply to

R. A. LISTER & Co.,

LIMITED,

MANUFACTURERS AND
IMPORTERS,

232 KING STREET,

WINNIPEG.

a tendency to flesh, which, in his judgment, would lower her usefulness as a dairy cow. One of the common answers to the man who calls for special attention to calf-rearing is "Your plan is far too expensive; such a calf would eat her head off." This reply is founded on very imperfect knowledge, indeed. Beautiful

An Australian Dairy Farm.

The colony of Victoria, of which Melbourne is the capital, has a Government dairy system very much the same as our own. New South Wales, with Sydney for its capital, has no such arrangement, but



Fur Traders Examining Furs in Northern Alberta.

calves both of dairy and beef breeding are now being raised on separator milk, with a daily handful of chopped grain to make good the butter fat extracted by the machine. Every year thousands of poorly nourished calves are grown on skimmed milk, but the cause of their poverty is not far to seek. Such calves get their milk cold, often sour, and from dirty pails, which ruins their digestion and stunts their whole after growth. Warm, sweet milk, only half an hour from the cow, will feed calves 50 per cent. better than the old style way, and at no additional expense whatever. The separator is bound to revolutionize calf feeding, as we shall very soon see.

Whether such calves should go out of doors at all in fly time is a very open question. Bull dogs, mosquitoes and black flies rob the tender creatures of half they gain, and keep them in perpetual misery, and men who ought to be judges seem to think they are safest in the house till September.

This is no visionary question. The best farmers in the best dairy districts east and south of us have come, as the result of a lifetime of skilled observation and experience, to the conclusion that real profit can only come from careful selection, breeding and feeding, and if we in this country want to get along, as is unfortunately being tried to some extent, on slipshod work, random breeding and go-as-you-please methods, no government devices at a later stage will save our dairy factories from failure and ourselves from the penalties of carelessness and ignorance.

While a cow is increasing in her flow of milk she will test lower than when she has reached her best. She will also test higher when shrinking in quantity. The fluids in milk increase or decrease faster than the solids—hence these variations,

The pig is the legal adjunct of the private dairy. He is the scavenger that turns into cash everything that would otherwise go to waste. The two may be said to be one and inseparable. The pig and the cow combination is the money-making team, sure.

the want is worthily supplied by an enterprising private citizen, and on a scale proportioned to the size of the country. It lies 80 miles south of Sydney, and reaches 20 miles along the coast, by 10 miles inland. Part of it was swamp, but is now reclaimed and yields splendid crops of grass and hay. There are on it 500 farmers, milking 15,000 cows, which produce over \$400,000 worth of butter. There are on or near the estate 13 creameries, one

improvements known to the dairymen of the old world. It has access for its produce both by rail and steamboat to Sydney, and the works go on all the year round.

Butter Globules.

The old idea that butter globules were little balls of fat incased in thin envelopes, was exploded several years ago by Prof. Babcock, who proved pretty conclusively that the butter globule is only a small drop of fat swimming in the serum of the milk and having no covering whatever. In proof of this he was able to break up these into finer ones by agitating the milk at a certain temperature, yet still they had the same natural appearance of butter globules, only finer. At another temperature, by agitation, he could unite these globules, doubling and trebling their size. In this way he could make Holstein-Friesian butter globules in Jersey milk and Jersey butter globules in Holstein-Friesian milk. It all depended on the temperature at the time of agitation.

Constituents of Butter.

Of the proportions of water, butterfat, salt, and other substances in butter, the following data is from the records of the Society of Public Analysts of Great Britain. The butters were the best of their various kinds, according to the opinion of expert butter merchants. Five of each were tested, with the following results per cent.:

	Fat.	Water.	Salt.	Other matter
Australian	86.00	11.55	1.25	1.19
English	86.86	11.12	0.56
Danish	83.83	13.24	1.90	1.02
French (fresh) ..	84.57	12.93	1.40
French (salt) ...	83.70	12.50	2.02	1.78
German	84.80	12.50	1.47	1.13



Washing Gold on the Saskatchewan River, Northern Alberta.

of which produced over 100 tons of butter in December last. There is also a milk condensing factory, taking in 2,000 gallons a day. The cows are Ayrshire, Holstein, Jerseys, Shorthorns and selected natives. All the farms are rented and are taken up as fast as improved by the owner. This is perhaps the most interesting feature of the whole, and proves that the work has been done and the whole system arranged with special skill and judgment. The owner, Dr. John Hay, has introduced all the most recent

According to the same authorities the lowest limits upon which milk can be accepted as unadulterated with water are, by evaporation test:—

Solid Matter (not fat) 9 per cent.
Butter Fat 2½ per cent.

The standard in several of the American States is:—Total solids, 13 per cent.

Boils, pimples and eruptions, scrofula, salt rheum and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Roquefort Cheese.

Roquefort cheese is by many considered the ne plus ultra of dairy products. Being made from sheep's milk, it presents elements that render it unique. Its manufacture was for many years confined to the plateau of Larzac—about twenty miles square—situated in the mountainous district of Southwestern France, and having an elevation of over 900 feet. The increased demand for the cheese during the last half century has given a tremendous impulse to the industry, which now extends many miles over the surrounding mountainous district. The native sparse vegetation of the hillsides being supplemented by cultivated nutritious grasses and clovers, has increased both the quality and quantity of the cheese produced. The evening's milk is placed in tin-lined copper pots and kept warm until the morning, when the cream is removed. The skimmed milk is added to the fresh morning's supply, both are heated and the rennet stirred in. When the curd forms it is cut in all directions with a wooden knife, the whey being drawn off during the cutting. The curd is then lightly squeezed and worked with the hands until no whey appears.

Dairy Notes.

The Manitoba Dairy Association is now receiving daily quotations on creamery butter and cheese, which are regularly sent out to all factory men who are members of the association.

The Neepawa creamery has now 91 patrons, and is paying 14 cents for cream. For a dollar any one can buy a ticket entitling him to 6 lbs. of butter direct from the creamery, thus enabling every one to sample its product.

Habits formed during the first season of her milking are sure to cling to the cow as she grows older; therefore, much depends on how the heifer is treated. This is notably true of the habit of a continuance of the flow of milk.

The effect of food on the fat in milk is independent of the other factors which influence milk production, such as the breed of the animals, the constitutional milking power of each individually, the time of year, the period of lactation, and various other influences.

A cheese maker who suspects that somebody is sending him tainted milk has only to take off the lid of each man's can and smell for odors. After milk has been shut up for an hour or more any taint can readily be detected in this manner. Look into this matter at home.

Under the provisions of the latest by-law, the city of Winnipeg will proceed to issue licenses to retail milk to all dairymen whose stock and premises are favorably reported on by the veterinary inspector. Where fault is found with stock or accommodations, they will have to be put right before a license is granted.

The cow usually stands and chews her cud until she gets tired, and then she lies down and chews. All cows chew the cud, some more, some less, according as they have more or less cud to chew. The poorly fed cow seems to chew harder and faster, as if trying to squeeze the last morsel of nutriment out of the little she has.—Jersey Bulletin.

There is a moral side to dairying. Regular habits are required. Men who keep cows must be home at milking time; home is a good place. Very few good dairymen are whisky drinkers. Dairying communities, as a rule, furnish but little

business for lawyers. Dairying is educating and elevating, if intelligently followed. This is especially true of home dairying.—F. W. Moseley.

The city of Alameda, California, is supplied with milk by thirty-one dairies, and the city provides for a monthly report, which is posted so the public may see it and find out just what they are getting in the way of milk and ascertain what degree of cleanliness is observed by the dairies. The effect of this provision is such as to have worked a great improvement in the manner in which the dairies are conducted.

David Munroe, whose capable dairy talk appeared recently in *The Farmer*, has come down from Neepawa, bringing with him about 50 of his dairy herd and started business on the Elliot farm, a few miles west of Winnipeg, on the south side of the Assiniboine. He has taken over about as many of the Elliot herd, and had the whole tested by tuberculin, thus enabling him to guarantee a pure milk supply to city customers.

The tests made at Minneapolis, under the authority of the dairy by-laws of that city, have shown that there are always more tuberculous cows found in side-hill stables. One observer draws attention to the cow stable at the state station, which is built in this way, and in spite of scrupulous care and cleanliness, a good few of both cows and calves have been found so affected. The healthiest of all housing for any kind of stock is the kind that is built above ground.

When buying stock to add to your dairy herd it becomes a matter of importance to ascertain if an animal is pregnant. To tell this, take a drop of milk freshly drawn from her, let it fall into a glass of clear water; let the glass stand upon a table between the light and the observer. If the drop of milk is readily disseminated through the water, the cow is not in calf. But if the drop of milk sinks to the bottom without clouding the water, or doing so only to a very slight degree and for a short distance, the cow is in calf. This is the result of the increased gravity of milk during pregnancy.

Professor Frankland, of the University College, Dundee, and his assistant, Mr. Hambly, assistant lecturer in chemistry at that college, have published the results of an analysis they have made of some milk taken from the mammary gland of a bottle-nose whale directly after the animal was captured in Tankerness Bay, near Kirkwall. Their analysis goes to show that the milk of the bottle-nose whale is enormously rich in butter-fat, no less than 43.8 per cent. of this substance being found in the milk. According to this analysis, therefore, the milk of the bottle-nose whale is about ten times richer in butter-fat than the milk of the ordinary dairy cow.

President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, is a man who cannot get rid of the taste for well-bred stock. His latest dip is into Ayrshires. Beginning at Quebec, he bought the famous Silver King, winner of 19 first prizes and several championships. Another bull bought from Wm. Stewart and Sons was Highland Chief. This is a young bull, only shown in '96, but taking 1st place wherever he went. These were matched by 14 females, all of them blue ribbon winners in the best shows of Canada, and some of them well to the front at the World's Fair. In his hands such a collection ought to make a record for Scotch dairy stock in Minnesota.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

Best in the World.

There is only one genuine Butter Color in the world, it is Wells, Richardson & Co's "Improved Butter Color."

It never gives taste or smell to the butter; it never becomes rancid; it does not color the buttermilk; it never fades out of the butter; it gives that desirable, rich yellow tint all the year round, and is never injured by freezing. It is the only Butter Color that has *no mud*.

If you would have the finest and best butter, use only Wells, Richardson & Co's "Improved Butter Color."

Free to Every Man

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT FOR WEAKNESS OF MEN.

WHICH CURED HIM AFTER EVERYTHING ELSE FAILED.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 2047, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a plain sealed envelope. 1893

Hotel Beland

Rooms en suite with bath and all modern conveniences.
Rates \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00 per day.
Is especially adapted to please the commercial trade.

Is in the centre of the wholesale and retail district. Is in possession of a perfect system of steam heating. Special rates will be made for families and large parties according to accommodation and length of time contracted for.

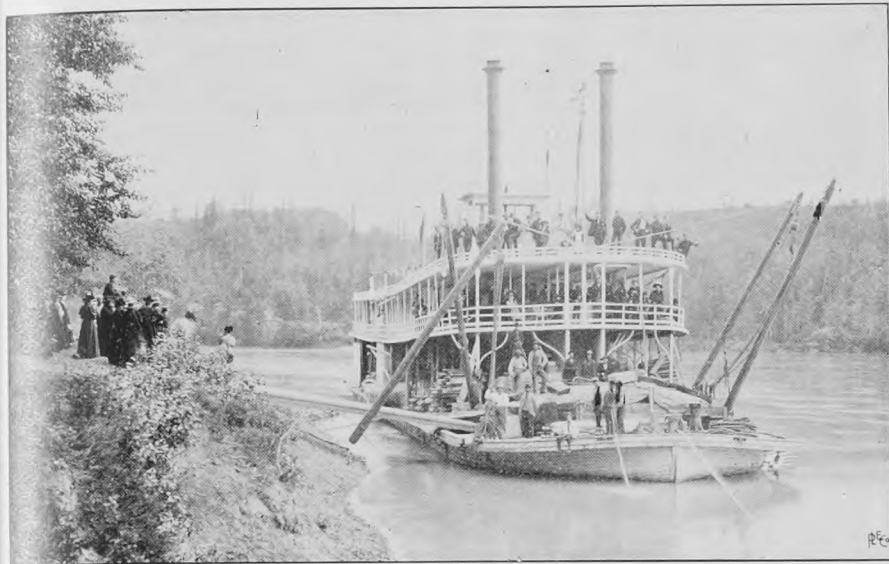
W. D. DOUGLAS, PROPRIETOR.
WINNIPEG MAN.

AMONG THE FARMERS.

Grasses at Brandon and Indian Head Farms.

The question of grass growing for the purposes of feed and as a rotation with

well was enclosed and seeded down to grasses and clover. As these got ripe the cattle got an hour's run of them at night; were then driven out and lay down. In the morning they strolled away and the undigested seed in their droppings was scattered on their tracks all along. In this simple way the prairie round for miles got seeded, the feet of the stock



Steamer "North-West," on the Saskatchewan River.

grain growing is at present at a very interesting stage in our northwestern experience. When and how to sow, and under what conditions, are points that require most careful investigation, that we may as much as possible conform to the line of action most certain to ensure success and avert the chance of failure. The two experimental farms, where the imported Brome grass has been sown for several years, furnish the best fields for investigation as well as comparison with the rival claimants to our patronage. I visited both of these farms on the last days of May, and noted some points well worthy the attention of all who are interested in grass propagation.

First, the quality of some imported seeds tried is found very inferior, mainly as the result of long keeping. Home-grown seed is much preferable. All seeds should be narrowly watched for noxious or improper mixtures. Microscopic scrutiny at the Ottawa experiment station would be the surest preventive, if done before the seeds are bought. Second. Even when the seed is home-raised and well kept, there are perplexing variations in the results when sown on the same land, prepared the same way and in the same conditions. This was very noticeable at Brandon. Such light seed as Brome grass can only be sown on a perfectly calm day by a good man, and even then it will be thick one place, thin and patchy only a step or two away, and always better where the land was "gathered" at the crown of the ridge. A slight breeze might move the light seed after it was sown and before the harrow went over it, or the seed might not spread freely from the sower's hand. I would suggest mixing the seed with coarse sand, and rubbing with the hands to break it up as much as possible. This refers particularly to Brome grass, which is light, sticks together and cannot be easily cleaned. It is the difficulties incident to seed, soil and season that make mere reports of yield rather unreliable as guides to the value of different grasses. I wish some of our farmers would try what I may call the natural method of seeding. When I was in Iowa, a ten or twenty acre plot near a

trampling the seeds into the ground. If somebody would feed Brome grass hay in the fall on the land they mean to seed down, either with or without plowing, the seed, whether it fell off the hay or passed through the stomachs of the cattle, would get into the ground all right and start at



Rural Beauty in Northern Alberta.

its own time next spring. An acre in this way treated on an experimental farm would perhaps prove an interesting object lesson. Chance seeding produces crops better than most men would believe.

Brome is just now strongly leading in public interest, and besides the two public farms, I have followed up several private tests made as to its value. One man,

Mr. Gibbon, at Indian Head, had a splendid stand of several acres, but instead of saving it for seed, made it into hay at a loss to himself of several hundred dollars on the seed alone. Both there and at Qu'Appelle Station good results are reported, and ten times more seed asked for than can be supplied. From Calgary alone orders for nearly 1,000 lbs. were sent, but could not be filled. Indian Head has a block of 40 acres and Brandon 7 acres, besides the usual test plots, and curiously these large lots appear better every way than the small ones. In fact, they are the finest stands of grass I have ever seen here of any sort, strong, thick in the ground, and even every way. The last season was much better than this promises to be, and the seeding was 15 lbs. to the acre or less. These plots of last year's sowing from 15th to 25th May will be too thick next year for a good hay crop. Mr. Mackay had to mow his twice last year for tumbling mustard, which must have caused considerable stooling out of the grass, and on all these large areas 10 to 12 lbs. would last year have been seed enough. In every case 20 lbs. of seed was evidently too much, and I would put 25 lbs. for 2 acres as ample, if everything else were right. After the seed is taken off, horses eat the hay more greedily than they will timothy, and after the Brome has stood, say three years, there is a mat of turf that must, when rotted, make a splendid seed bed for wheat. Mr. Bedford has got a machine prepared to sow Brome, but other people must do hand-sowing, and it is a difficult job, the worst objection I see to the general introduction of this grass. Spring sown grass is readily eaten by cows in the fall, and makes extra milk at once. It comes early, too, 18 inches long on May 28th at Brandon.

The grass seeds of all kinds sown last

summer on summer fallow by Mr. Bedford are next to a failure, and from all I learn I prefer May sowing to anything done later. The second growth after mowing is very much liked by all stock.

Mr. Mackay has sown peas on deeply plowed Brome grass sod, and as to killing Brome when not wanted, it may be either broken or backset or plowed deep,

with the certainty in either case of killing every blade of it.

Agropyrum tenerum, native rye grass, follows close to the foreigner as a free-growing sort, and at less than half the cost for seed. About 10 lbs. will sow it, and if cut in the early milk stage it will make choice hay. If ripened for seed, the straw is of poor account and the aftermath next to nothing. Timothy will do with from 6 to 8 lbs. of seed, and on land that suits it will produce a capital yield.

At Indian Head very few grasses are tried. The others will not compare with Bromes. At Brandon, Canadian blue grass was only moderate. Meadow Fescue made a very fine and even stand. Other native and imported sorts indifferent to worthless. Mammoth red clover from seed collected at Whitemouth, Man., shows well; White Dutch also fair. On soils with more white clay clovers would do better than we have yet seen.

After eight degrees of frost little or no injury noted to grain at Brandon. Indian Head country had on May 22nd a very bad wind storm that blew out a lot of seed grain. In spite of shelter belts, it blew away a good deal of soil, and on rank grass a foot of black sand was collected, all blown off the cultivated land. Repeated wind storms have checked all vegetation, and rain is very much wanted. They can stand a poor season there after their two last good ones. Extra hard grade has been made, and a heavy yield, leaving a good margin to the producers.

The creamery at Indian Head is in the hands of Mr. J. W. Mitchell, who has been dairy instructor at Guelph. In its third week it was making 1,000 lbs., and the district being wide may do much more. Cream from the north is collected more than 25 miles away. This was one of three stations run last year by Prof. Robertson. At Qu'Appelle I found the work not ready to start, but the buildings nearly completed. The main drawback everywhere is that the majority of the cows are very weak in dairy breeding. A nice young Ayrshire bull from Brandon will stand for service at Indian Head, which should be some help. The other bulls at both farms are all good, except the Ayrshire at Brandon, which should be moved at the earliest opportunity.

The Brandon farm is doing excellent work in acclimating ornamental shrubs, fruits and flowers, which as a rule do better there than at Indian Head. I have no room to name varieties.

I have never in any season seen a better stand of grain all over the country than was shown at the last day of May this year, but drying winds have been very troublesome, and rain will soon be badly wanted everywhere. R.W.M.

A Promising New Implement.

Machinery must always play an important part in the cultivation of a country like this. But as most of our machinery can only be used for a few weeks in every year, and costs a good deal of money to buy, it requires special insight and careful observation, to find out, not merely the good points of what we want to buy, but to detect the points in which, after a time it may come to disappoint us. I have for some time been considerably taken with a cultivator which the Massey-Harris Co. have been selling freely in England, as well as Ontario and the lower provinces, and are now confidently pressing on the attention of farmers here. It works on the principle of the spring tooth harrow, but has many points ahead of that. For example, I find here in the Red River Valley a combination of French weed and thistles which must be killed at moderate cost, if the land they

grow on is to be worth staying on. I am sure that if I keep cutting the tops off these thistles for a whole season they will be very sick, most likely dead. Along with that the foul annual seeds must be stimulated to free germination, and so frequently as to put the land in good tilth and clean enough to produce paying crops afterwards. This implement will do all that, and do it well, at a moderate cost for labor. It has four divisions, any one of which will dip into low ground, such as a furrow, while the others work higher to suit the different levels. On each division are six cutting shovels, attached to the ordinary spring tooth arrangement, so that they will cut at any

desired depth, say three inches below the surface, and leave no plant uncut. An attachment in the rear prevents any division from digging too deep, and the steel springs having a vibratory motion, do not get choked by straw, sticks or roots, as is the case with about all rigid machines of the sort.

I went out to see one of these cultivators at work on the farm of Mr. Drader, Sturgeon Creek, where it was being run with four horses on a rather ragged stubble foul with French weed, a week too far advanced, and half podded. There were roses on some parts, and between three and four inches was cut and well stirred up. A harrow following the next day



A LITTLE PAINT

will make an old farm wagon look like new. If you keep your farm implements and tools well painted they will last twice as long as if they were never touched after they left the shop.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

are made for every purpose. A paint for houses, another for floors, another for barns, still another for furniture and decorative work. A paint for buggies, for shelves, for cupboards, for farm tools, for bath tubs—each exactly suited for the purpose intended and nothing else. A paint that is recommended as good for everything is probably good for nothing. No two articles to be painted are exactly alike. Upon one you may desire a glossy varnish surface, upon another an oil finish that can be washed.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SPECIAL FLOOR PAINT

is made for floors, and floors only. It dries quickly. It is made to walk on, and to stand being walked on.

Our booklet, "Paint Points," tells many valuable things about good paint and bad paint, how to paint and what to paint. Send to-day for a free copy, a postal will do. For booklet, address 19 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

CLEVELAND
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
MONTREAL

1896

....Our Farmer Friends

And all
our other Friends

...

Are cordially invited to come and see our exhibit next month at the **Winnipeg Exhibition** and have a cup of tea and a snack of something dainty, examine the many useful and ornamental things we will have to show them, be comfortable, and

Make us Happy

We want the Ladies particularly to see our **Model Kitchen**

J. H. Ashdown

would in dry weather kill about all in sight here, and start a fresh lot of weeds every time the harrowing was repeated. Where it was working I saw no need for going over the land again with the cultivator, except for the roses. Had thistles

Crop Rotation.

A reader out Carman way asks for pointers on crop rotation. He does not say how many crops his land has already borne, but, if good, it may have yielded



Roadway in the Bush, Northern Alberta.

been there the cutting would have to be repeated all summer. For annual weeds alone the harrow often enough used would kill most of the seeds in one season, enough at least to ensure two good crops without much more work, unless to cultivate and harrow in the fall after the first year's crop was taken off. Every run of the cultivator cleared seven feet wide, and the workman expected to go over 100 acres in five days. Half that time would harrow it once, and, assuming that a wet week came on, when the harrow would not do any good, the cultivator set much lighter would make a sure job. If deeper cultivation is wanted, another set of tines can be screwed on to the springs, but they do not cut roots. I cannot speak on the depth of possible cultivation before seeing positive tests, but as to the kind of work done, there can be no question. Even if there were no further use than the surface cultivation, this implement is a great labor saver on any large farm, and three or four neighbors could, with great advantage, combine to buy one. I give my views so far at present, because I want farmers to see the machine and its work for themselves. Later on I shall say more about it.

R. W. M.

The well known strengthening properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nerve, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

a dozen or more grain crops, with an interval of say two summer fallowings in that time, done in an uncertain way. There is not much better land anywhere than much of that south of the Boyne, but in too many cases it has been most unfairly treated. It is tired, and perhaps no end

it were done, would do very little to cure land infested with French weed. Summer fallow carefully done will clean enough of the surface layer of the soil to enable you to get two decent crops anyway. Read the paper on fallowing in this issue for suggestions. C. J. Ivens makes grass a part of a very successful rotation, putting all his manure on the second year's grass. Turn back and read in the March issue about the details. Some of the timothy seed sold has very bad seeds in it, and too much care cannot be taken in the purchase of it. It may not be too late yet to seed down a good big break to grass. If the land is idle and covered with annual weeds going to seed, plow and harrow right away. Then sow the grass, and roll it down. More weeds will come in it. Twenty-five pounds of Brome grass seed, if good, will sow two acres, and for timothy many of the best authorities say that 5 or 6 pounds is enough. Thick sowing causes the roots to mat up, and in a year or two it becomes only fit for pasture. One or two crops of timothy hay cut when the bloom is passing, then pasture, manuring a little, if possible, and that land ought to do heartily for years after, beginning with a crop of wheat on the timothy sod. If grass is sown in late June or early July, a lot of weeds will come in it perhaps. If so, go over them with the mower before they get to form seed.

One form of rotation is to manure all you can cover at the rate of 12 loads to the acre. The manure, either direct from the stables and spread in the winter, to be plowed under in the end of May for barley, to be followed next year by wheat; even that can be done to a small extent this month by manuring a few acres with rotted dung, if you have it. Then plow under and sow a late crop of barley for feed. Even if sown by June 15th, barley might ripen. If not, it will do for green sheaf fodder. But there are too few cattle kept on good wheat farms to admit of much manuring. Try a little along any of these lines, and report the result.

—Dairy Commissioner Robertson is manning his northwestern factories with about as fine a set of experts as can well be found anywhere. The superintendent of the new organization is Mr. J. A. Kinsella, who has for the past seven years had the oversight of the 60 odd butter and cheese factories owned by D. M. McPherson, M. P. P. He was last winter butter instructor at Kingston Dairy School. One of his last year's men, Mr. J. W.



J. B. Little's Brick Yard, Northern Alberta.

of French weed on it, and the man who is to make it what it was a dozen years ago will need both skill and tireless industry to carry him along.

Timothy has done well there, and perhaps the new Brome grass would do much better. Green crop as a rotation is almost out of the question. One year's hoeing, if

Mitchell, is a B. A., was instructor at Guelph, and now operates the Indian Head factory. Mr. Robertson works on the lines of "science, with practice," because in his estimation a well educated man is most likely to find out all that is in the business, and turn it to the best account.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SUBSCRIPTION to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain \$1.25 (5s. sterling). Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 1st of the month to ensure classified location in the same month's issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 4th of each month.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg," and not to any individual by name.

WINNIPEG, JUNE, 1897.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

"What would any of us a' been," said the old philosopher, in one of Dickens' stories, "if our fathers hadn't a drawed our faculties out of us?" In some directions there is a good deal more education going on at the present time than is good either for the country or the men and women who get it. If it does not exactly draw their faculties out of them its direct tendency is to encourage a development that is neither good for themselves nor society. "What's wrong there?" said the writer once to a Scotch friend, as they passed a down-going concern owned by a capable son of a capable farmer, where the cattle were tramping over the wreck of a haystack in February, that should have lasted till May. "Oh, man, he's marriat a doll." No further explanation was needed. A girl, perhaps a little smarter than her neighbors, whose faculties have been "drawed" in the direction of finery, a smattering of music, and the idea generally that a lady is a female who does her best to look pretty and soils her hands as little as possible, will certainly prove a heartbreak to any man in any station who makes her his wife. And when a lad goes to an agricultural school or college with the idea that he is to learn as much as will enable him to get through life doing as little hard work as possible, he is equally mistaken in the true purpose of education.

To educate is to draw out, as far as the capacity of the pupil, and time and opportunity will permit, all the faculties that will contribute to his future usefulness along his intended line of action. The men who fill the highest place everywhere in the agricultural world are those whose faculties have been drawn out as much by actual work in the field of their choice as by books and professors. The best of these learners have gone to the professors simply because in their narrow home field there were not facilities for

drawing out their capabilities in any way likely to do them half justice. Such learners have reached the stage of development at which only the help of trained specialists can do them justice.

The "know how" they have to a considerable extent mastered on the old farm at home, but the know why is still rather chaotic in their own mind, and one or two meetings of the local farmers' institute only intensifies their perception of the need for further expansion, if they are to fill their places worthily in the progressive future.

This kind of training, the blend of the practical and scientific, is the aim and object of the best agricultural school, and the best school in the world will not make a first-rate farmer of the man who has not faculties worth drawing out, and already to some extent tested before he takes his place in the school proper.

Such is the school, such the style of education that we right here in Manitoba will soon need, and the first step to getting it is to rouse in the minds of the rising generation a desire for it. If every lad and lass on the farm, who feels there is something in them, is to spend some of the best years of their life trying to fit themselves for school marms, or for doctors, lawyers and preachers, most of them to hang on to society as tenth rate and poverty stricken professionals, it would be better for themselves and the country that they go instead to a dairy school. It is most commendable that they should aspire after something better than is now within their reach, but that something they can find on the farm itself if they will only set the right way about it.

From our next door neighbors we can easily borrow a model of the sort of education and the kind of pupils that will pay this province to imitate and support. The Farm School of Minnesota has now 500 pupils, who each winter leave their farm work to study at a minimum of cost to themselves, such branches of knowledge as will do very much to make their future lives as farmers more profitable and pleasant. This school was started in 1888 with between 40 and 50 students; now there are 500, and after their two winters' schooling under the most capable men the State can find, most of them settle down as practical farmers in the State. Of the rest, a few go to college for a further four years' course of study along the same line to fit themselves as teachers in similar institutions. The farmers of the State, who ought to be good judges of what they want, have to the number of 4,000 visited this school within the last year, and with an unvarying accord of appreciation. To still further perfect the system, a vote of \$25,000 has been passed in the last meeting of the State Legislature for the building and equipment on the same grounds of a girls' school to parallel the teaching given the young men of the State. This is not a mere spurt, but the product of deliberate conviction that the community must gain by the proper education of the rising members of the farming community for their future work on its farms. That is the best educational system in any community that fits its possessors to make the most of all such faculties as will enable them to do in the best way the work of their future lives, and by their success stimulate others to follow in the same track. Manitoba needs that as much as Minnesota, and ought to have it at the earliest possible opportunity.

—Any of our readers having a spare copy of The Nor'-West Farmer of March last will confer a favor by letting us have the same.

—The State Fair authorities of Minnesota are bestowing greatly increased attention to county exhibits. It makes an immense attraction to have a dozen or a score of rival counties doing their best to make a good showing of every kind of produce. The prize money is divided among the whole lot, in proportion to the scale of merit of their exhibit. This plan has a wonderful effect in inducing outlying counties to come forward, and adds greatly to the interest of the show.

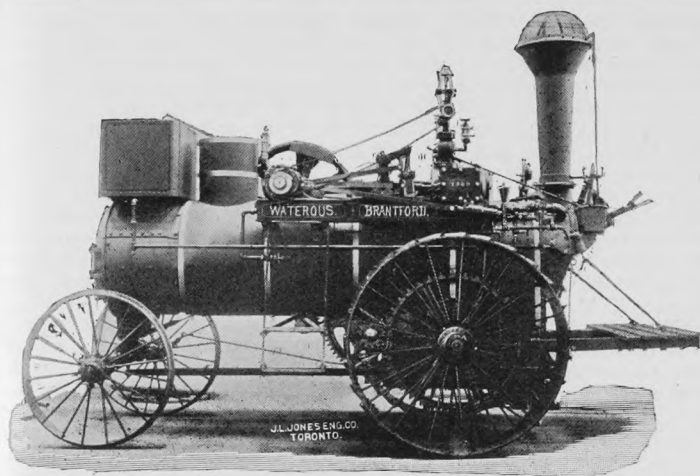
—Of the 240 choice animals, principally bulls, registered last year for transmission abroad by the English Shorthorn Society, 237 were for Buenos Ayres. The wealthy land owners of that country have for years been spending a good deal of money in the importation from England of the best cattle that money could buy, chiefly of the beef breeds. It is quite evident they mean to push their way into the English meat markets, and mean also to spare no cost or effort to ensure for themselves a front rank place there.

—Professor N. E. Hanson, of Brookings Agricultural Experiment Station, South Dakota, has been deputed by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States to visit Eastern Russia, Siberia and Central Asia to collect seeds of trees, shrubs and fruits likely to prove suitable for the drier regions of the Northwestern States. Mr. Hanson last fall visited our Experiment Farms at Indian Head and Brandon, and is well-fitted for the work assigned him. Any discoveries he may make will be quite as valuable to Western Canada as to Dakota, and we trust he will be successful in his enterprise.

—The fifteenth section of the New South Wales Dogs Act runs:—"If any constable neglects to seize and kill all dogs found at large, he shall for every such neglect pay a fine of ten shillings." A century of dear-bought experience has shown these Australians that untaxed dogs and sheep cannot live in the same country. Our own sheep industry is bound to dwindle into very puny dimensions if dogs are to have all their present privileges. Some of the very best sheep men in the country are being driven out of the business by the ravages of idle dogs.

—The cold wave of May 31 and following days has been felt as far south as Rockford, Ill., and Central Iowa, killing tender plants of all sorts, and setting back corn and potatoes. Reports nearer home show frost readings that under ordinary circumstances would have ensured serious damage to most of our grain crops. But the dryness of the air and soil, and constant winds, have prevented damage to any extent that one night's rain could not retrieve. Brandon farm showed wheat little the worse; early sown barley badly frozen, late less injured. One-half the varieties of oats were little the worse, the rest more tender and cut by both wind and frost.

—Manitoba is being to a great extent stripped of her beef cattle to supply the demand from the western ranches. The men who are selling yearlings and two-year-olds at present prices seem to forget that pasture costs about as little here in summer as it can in the west. A dollar a season for herding is a ridiculously small price to pay for the care of any animal,



The above illustration is an exact representation of our

18 H. P. WATEROUS TRACTION ENGINE, THE STRONGEST AND BEST TRACTION MADE.

The Waterous Engine Works Co.,

LIMITED,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

THRESHING MACHINERY

Write for our new No. 13 Catalogue, just published, with new cuts of our Waterous Engine and the Pitts Niagara Thresher, showing improvements in our machinery for 1897, making it the best threshing outfit in the market.

and the beast that has not gained \$2, or a good deal more on any Manitoba pasture can hardly be worth anybody's buying. When next winter we find we have a big lot of hay, straw and rough feed, of which we cannot use one-half, we will then be in a position to understand the folly of selling out our young stock.

—For years the progressists of the American farms have been urging everyone to go into dairying. The tide has turned with a vengeance, and now they are buying beef stockers in Canada, and paying the duty, while they bring in Mexicans by tens of thousands. In April 73, 000 steers were taken over the line from Mexico. Breeders of pure stock are on the boom, and prices are paid for them to which they have for years been strangers. As examples, in addition to the sale of H. F. Brown, of Minneapolis, referred to in our last, Elbert & Falls, of Albia, Ia., sold 12 bulls at an average of \$305, and 40 females at an average of \$280. Two smaller breeders sold at averages of \$160 and 134. All of them were Shorthorns.

—Carberry is one of the too rare spots in the Northwest where a well bred bull is generally rated at his proper value. The land is as a rule too valuable for grazing, but the stock they do raise is worth buying. At a recent delivery there 37 cattle from one farm averaged 1,450 lbs., which, at 4c., was \$58 a head for the lot. Some were worth more than others even there. A coarse steer costs more per pound to feed him, and when the very best has been made of him, his beef is worth half a cent a pound lower than the smooth, well bred fellow alongside of him that cost far less to produce. Contrast Carberry with its \$60 steers and Rhineland, where no outside buyer will look at them. There is an object lesson in stock breeding with a vengeance.

—Perhaps the most exciting plowing match ever held west of Lake Superior will be held by the South Brandon Farmers' Institute at the farm of S. Lyle, 23.7, 17, on Friday June 25th. The prizes will be the most valuable ever offered and numerous enough to attract every good plowman within reach. Our soil is not of a

kind that will do such full justice to the skill of the workman as an old grass sod in the old country, but as all will have equal conditions the competition is bound to be very keen, and should attract a great number of visitors. It is to be hoped the weather will be favorable, for a contest of this kind should prove of great advantage in fostering a taste for good workmanship. The day for cut and cover plowing is past, let us hope never more to return.

—The Swedes have been for some years past making purchases of Ayrshire cattle as a means of improving the milking powers of the native dairy stock. They are tempering their enterprise in that direction, however, with a good deal of practical common sense. Every beast they buy must pass the tuberculin test

will be interesting especially to those engaged in beef raising to learn that the old and wealthy State of Minnesota, which aspires to high position as a stock-raising State, offers, under 10 sections, 1st and 2nd prizes amounting in all to \$180, for Shorthorns. Manitoba, at the Winnipeg Industrial, under 19 sections, offers, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and occasionally 4th prizes, totalling up to \$545. They give Shorthorns a chance in competition with other breeds to win valuable money prizes, but in the class sweepstakes only diplomas are granted. The encouragement offered by the prizes offered to the men who most need them to induce them to breed and import good stock is also a point worthy of note. Our big neighbor to the south offers in each of the best sections prizes of \$15 and \$10. We in the same sections offer \$20, \$15, \$10, thus broadening the opportunities of reward



A Stretch of Country on the Sturgeon River, Northern Alberta.

before it is accepted. In a year or two we in the west may perhaps be forced to take the same ground. Our climate is one of the healthiest for cattle to be found in the whole world, but if we import bulls housed in the warm, ill-ventilated stables of the east, where one tainted beast can, unsuspected, infect all the rest, our progress toward perfection is likely to be badly handicapped. There is a good deal in Rancher Stimson's idea of bonusing every pure bred bull imported to this country. But it would be worth still more, if, in addition to a \$25 bonus, a condition was added that the receiver must be tested for tuberculosis before he is allowed to pass Winnipeg.

—Just to show where we stand in comparison with our neighbors in the encouragement we give to good stock, it

to the man of small means. The big prizes in Minnesota serve mainly to attract travelling exhibitors, who go the round of half a dozen State shows just for the chance of getting money. The winners may contribute nothing to the breeding strength of the State that pays.

—It must be rather a good joke to the average western farmer to learn that the board which takes charge of the educational department of our province apparently does not know what a Canada thistle is. That learned body, with commendable zeal for the spread among the junior members of our community of correct knowledge about common things, has recently issued, at considerable expense, colored plates of 40 of the most conspicuous plants in the province. No. 36 of that series purports to be a likeness of the

Canadian thistle, a plant with which every farmer in the Dominion ought to be easily familiar without the help of any dominie. The plant so figured is really the biennial thistle, *Cnicus Undulatus*, a comparatively harmless plant that grows one season and perfects its seeds the next in the same way as a cabbage or turnip is propagated. The so-called Canada thistle, *Cnicus Arvensis*, is an imported pest, native to the British Islands, and is a perennial, propagated both by seeds and root stocks. Mistakes will happen even in the best regulated families, and the Manitoba Board of Education does not lay claim to infallibility, but it would only be an act of common justice, and serve at the same time to brighten the faculties of our local pundits, if enough money were docked off their next quarter's pay to have the real offender, the British emigrant thistle, figured as No. 41, to show the difference between it and its rather harmless native cousin.

The year book of Australia for 1895-6 shows a total area under cultivation in all that vast island of a little over 8,000,000 acres. They have been farming all over the best lands for considerably more than 50 years. In contrast with Manitoba this is a most miserable showing. Our province has about 2,000,000 acres under cultivation, after a period of actual agricultural settlement that does not cover 20 years. Queensland, the largest division made a great spurt in 1895 and put in 27,090 acres of wheat with a yield of 123,630 bushels, less than a fifth of the quantity that goes out from one good C. P. R. station such as Morden, Boissevain or Carberry. Wheat is carried from one interior point to Sydney, 434 miles on a government railway, at 12½ cents a bushel. South Australia used to have wheat to export, but rust has played havoc with their crops, and the only mitigation yet found has been the cultivation of varieties least subject to rust. Slipshod farming has done very much to aggravate their troubles, and South Australia has set about establishing farm schools as a means of training young men to work on improved methods likely to lead to more satisfactory results than in the past. Of course, there are obstacles to farming in those sunny lands that do not exactly parallel our own. Last New Year's day when we in Manitoba were having it about zero, the heat in New South Wales ran from 120 degrees in the shade out in the country to 110 degrees in the heart of Sydney, and ice was in brisk demand. "Sunny Manitoba" is not in it with such a glowing atmosphere, and it is not to be wondered at that their wheat yield averages less than half ours.

Tariff Alterations.

Four months ago, when the question of tariff reductions was a very live issue before the farmers of the west, The Nor'-west Farmer took occasion to state its conviction that the evidence presented before the commission was in substance fairly representative of the opinions of the bulk of the farming community, and that if contrary opinions were not fully represented, it was more the fault of those who held such opinions than of either the commissioners or those who brought in the evidence on behalf of reduced implement duties. It was freely charged then that the witness box was in effect so packed that the men who believed in protection did not get a chance to properly present their case. But it was distinctly announced then that any

one who had a pertinent case to state might still forward it in writing to Ottawa. We have not heard of any one here availing himself of the opportunity so offered. But a very strong charge has been made by the secretary of the Central Farmers' Institute that the petitions then presented in favor of protection, as it affects wheat and flour, bore signatures less than fifty per cent. of which were signed by bona fide farmers. It is perhaps true that people are very careless about what they sign, but it indicates a very poor hold of public sentiment, if Mr. Leech's averment is correct, that only 411 out of 858 signatures attached to those petitions were from men known to be farmers. If his averments are not well founded, now is the time to prove it. Lists so padded out make very weak evidence on any side of a case. On the main point at issue The Nor'-West Farmer is free to confess its disappointment that a reduction of from 7½ to 10 per cent. was not made in the duties leviable on agricultural implements. Perhaps we owe our disappointment on this score to the bitter feeling aroused in the minds of eastern Liberals by the passage of the Dingley Bill. It is hard to take to your bosom a neighbor that spits in your face.

Two new elevators are likely to be built at Cypress River this year, one by the Northern Elevator Co., and the other by the new Canada and Northwest Elevator Co.

The butchers of the leading towns in Scotland have started a boycott on the co-operative stores and refused to buy cattle in any sale ring where the store buyers were allowed to bid. As a consequence the stores got all the cattle they wanted at their own terms, and the Canadian consignors suffered a corresponding loss.

It is the testimony of all men who have tried it that "T. & B." tobacco has the most delicious flavor of any tobacco in the market, and that it leaves none of the unpleasant effects in the mouth that most tobaccos do. The reason for this is the high and pure quality of the leaf, which is the finest known in Virginia, and the absence of all deleterious matter in the manufacture.



THE QUEEN BUTTER MAKER.
The Scientific Wonder.

As will be seen by the illustration above, which is the latest model, The Queen Butter Maker is unlike any device that has ever been invented for churning. At the bottom of the large bucket shown is a screw propeller modeled exactly like the large screw propeller used on the large ocean steamer. The gearing of the machine allows 1,600 revolutions of this propeller in a minute, and agitates the cream a thousand times more strongly than the ordinary old-fashioned dasher churn. This immense agitation causes friction of the particles against each other and against the sides of the bucket, causing the tissues to break, and the butter

is almost instantly made and gathered. From a scientific point of view, butter must come gathered in a few minutes—it does come, forming a beautiful granulated butter like wheat kernels at the surface.

Experts in butter making in all parts of the country do not hesitate to say, that they have tested the "Queen" over and over, and pronounce it a wonder, that it is thoroughly practical, does just what is claimed for it and that the grain of the butter is finer, brought by this process, than that produced by any ordinary churn, and it is very easily cleaned.

Wherever the machine has been seen it has created the greatest excitement, and it is easily estimated that over one million of these Butter Makers will be required to fill the demand. It is low priced, simple in construction, and can not get out of order.

How many millions of tired, worn-out women, whose backs and limbs have ached after the usual hour's or two hours' churning, would not sacrifice a new bonnet, or a new dress, or some other luxury, to secure a Queen Butter Maker that would make butter in a few minutes before breakfast.

Experienced canvassers state, "they never saw anything sell like the 'Queen,' they make easily from \$45 to \$100 a week without a bit of trouble." A widow lady, Mrs. Byers, in Mississippi, with three children to care for, who had never sold anything before states, "she made \$7.50 a day in addition to taking care of her family."

SOLD THIRTY-SIX.

The best time I made in making butter was in 53 seconds, temperature was 64, cream was ripe, thick and sour. A grandson of mine, six years of age, made butter in one minute and a quarter from one gallon of cream, temperature and quality of cream same as above named. I have sold 36.

J. E. DREISBACH, Carthage, Mo.

ONE MINUTE.

The "Queen" is a success. Mr. Paine says he would not take twenty dollars for it if he could not get another. The butter has come three times in one minute; usually in two minutes or two and a half. Once it was five minutes, which was the longest time. We churn over eleven pounds a week. Churn three times a week.

MRS. S. C. PAINE, Orwell, O.

MONEY TALKS.

You will please find enclosed draft of \$36.00, for which send me 12 of your Queen Butter Makers. Send them as quick as possible. I have given the Queen Butter Maker a fair test and it does all that is claimed for it.

H. D. FELLERS, Jasper, Mo.

SOLD SIX IN EIGHT HOURS.

I was out canvassing with the sample Queen Butter Maker you sent me and I have sold six. I was only out about eight hours one day.

A. W. COLEMAN, Wilmore, Cambria Co., Pa.

IN TWO MINUTES BEFORE 100 PEOPLE.

The Queen Butter Maker is the finest machine that I ever saw for making butter. I have made butter in two minutes before a hundred people or more and they all say that it could not be beat. The machine talks for itself.

T. M. KING, Williamsburg, Iowa.

SOLD SEVENTY-FIVE.

The Queen Butter Maker is O. K. and I have no trouble in getting butter in one and three minutes and have got butter in fifteen seconds, and the more you use it, the better you can do with it, as it is different from any other churn or machine. You can make more butter and better butter in less time; it does all they claim. I sold seven machines in a day.

R. A. E. HANEY, Port Huron, Mich.

SOLD TWELVE.

I traveled four days in my immediate neighborhood last week and have sold twelve "Queens." I have churned five times for different parties; the shortest time was three minutes, the longest time was seven minutes (milk, not cream). Did not have the temperature of the milk right.

W. D. LATTA, University Station, Orange Co., N. C.

Any of our readers who may be out of employment and who may desire a nice, clean business with plenty of money in it should write to The Queen Butter Maker Co., 122 E. Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio, as there will be an immense demand for the "Queen" this spring when the cows come in fresh. Every body will want one and money can be made.

FIELD.

Summer Fallowing.

An Institute Address by R. Waugh.

Summer fallowing is one of the most seasonable topics to which a western farmer can turn his attention, and I know of no more important subject to which we can devote an hour's discussion. I find all over this country men who do what I think excellent work in fall plowing, but there are still far too many who do it in very uncertain and unsatisfactory ways, and I am sure that the men who have taken pains to find out the best way and have worked by the best light they could get, will be well pleased to go over the ground again and see if there is any clearer light to be got from science and experience than the best of us now have.

The dearness of hired labor, the shortness of our working season, and the necessity for raising a great breadth of crop with the greatest possible economy and

ers, coming here, should fallow in this country in the way their experience there had shown to be best. They plowed twice, and the men who wanted to make a thorough job did it thrice, if they could find time. I need not remind you how this plan worked out; and the better the land was the worse was the result. A rank growth of straw that often lay down by midsummer, or if it stood up it ripened very slowly, and was often ruined by frost. At the very best, there was always too much straw, and as a rule a low grade of wheat.

Some people manured part of their fallow, just as they had been used to do in Ontario, and that often made things still worse. I remind you of these things now just to show you how much we have learned about summer fallowing in these last dozen years. I have a capital memory for some things, and if I were to tell some good farmers I know how they did, and what they said, less than ten years ago about summer fallow, they would perhaps get mad and deny it. But leading farmers have often as great a dislike for ancient history as modern politicians at election times, and I shall hasten on to

spring along with our wheat and help to choke it out. I think that any thing such as a round of the harrows in fall or early spring, that will help to germinate all the foul seeds on the surface, is a great benefit, but as soon as the spring has woke up all these seeds into live growth, I think it quite safe to begin plowing for summer fallow. We can get a better germination of foul seeds in early summer than later, and as soon as that has taken place, and the hurry of other work is over, I would want to start fallowing. I would only plow once, and do that well and deeper by an inch or two than ever before. If the land is of fair average condition the deepening should be gradual, an inch or so more every time we fallow. In a year like this we may plow a day or two before doing any harrowing, but in ordinary seasons we want to harrow close after the plow, and so keep all the sap in the ground. To let land dry before harrowing is to more than half spoil our work. Should a shower come on, a round of the harrow as soon after as it can be done will be more useful than to harrow in a dry day, but if we keep on harrowing once every fortnight, even in dry weather,



An Alberta Stock Farm.

efficiency, make summer fallowing far more important here than in older countries, where rotation of crops on limited areas of dearer land favor a different system of agriculture than we are here familiar with. Let me try to gather up what I have to say under the following heads:

1. When and Why We Summer Fallow.—After a few years the virgin soil gets exhausted of its power to produce continuous grain crops, and as the grain crop grows year by year lighter and less certain the weed crop gets more abundant. The land does not pay the cost of cultivation, and something must be done to put it in better shape. On a 100-acre Ontario farm we could put in green crops of some kind, part of them hoed, and using all the manure we could make, occasionally hauling more from outside. But we are not in Ontario. One man must raise from 50 to 100 acres of grain, if he is to get a living in this country, and any manure he does make he hauls out on a hide, a very short way indeed, and has a hard struggle to get it buried out of sight. Often the land is made so dry that he thinks it gets more harm than good from that kind of manuring, and often burns it, because that is the easiest way to get rid of it. Hoed crops would never pay, and so we are driven to summer fallowing.

It was quite natural that Ontario farm-

ers tell what I think the best we know up to date.

2. How to Fallow.—The most clear-headed and far-seeing farmer in this country has only been brought to his present views of this subject bit by bit. The nature of our soils differs also considerably, and what might be the very best method for Indian Head is not quite the thing for Carman or Deloraine. But in the main we all work along the same lines and are guided by the same general principles. There is far too much rule of thumb work done still. It was once thought that the plowing down of a crop of annual weeds was a good way to enrich the land, and for this reason we always calculated on waiting till those weeds had grown up before starting to plow. Often they get so long that a chain on the beam was needed to get them buried, and sometimes they were only half buried and got to seed, the seeds ripening in the hot dry ground, even after they were buried. I fear the benefit from burying a weed crop is not very great, and one thing is to be noted here. These weeds need a great deal of sap, and the bigger they are the drier must be the soil beneath them. In an ordinary season this dry soil will germinate the foul seeds turned up by the plow, and they are likely to lie dormant all summer to start next

moisture will gather and weeds will germinate and get killed. It is possible in some years for the weather to keep so damp that weeds will grow fast and not get killed by harrowing, but if carefully watched for opportunities, we may this year kill more foul seeds by the harrow alone than can ever be done in any dry season.

If by carelessness or necessity weeds should get so rooted that the harrow will not dislodge them, there are three alternatives open. One is shallow plowing, or disking—anything that will uproot them. Or if we could pasture them with sheep, especially if mustard is to be dealt with, the work would be easy. Or it may be so late that none of these weeds can get to seed, and we can take our chances of getting stock to eat them in the fall. Lots of these weeds are very palatable to cattle when the pastures have got too dry. In all this I have reference mainly to annual weeds, and for lands worn out by ordinary cropping and annual weeds, and do not hesitate to maintain that for such land, with rare exceptions, the line of treatment I have indicated has been found in practice the best, and ought to be adhered to till we know something better.

The kind of treatment I recommend for land infested with the seed of annual weeds is about the surest way to spread

couch grass. It breaks the roots into small pieces, and if the land is not extra dry every one of these makes a new plant that will grow rapidly and cover the whole field. If I had a couch grass bed, I would manure it in winter on the snow direct from the stable, let the grass stand till May 20, plow the whole neatly down in narrow furrows 6 inches deep, and sow barley on it, either broadcast or with a shoe-drill, to be followed by wheat, with little or no plowing. The job can be done any time till July, but in that case the barley may not ripen, but even if cut half green in October, it will make the best of winter feed.

If there is a bad mixture of annuals, thistles and grass, as in the Red River valley, that will require special treatment, which very few of the present holders will care to follow out.

Let me point out as concisely as possible the effect of good fallowing on all ordinary soils. (a.) The land gets consolidated by repeated harrowing, so as to furnish a firm seed bed, a prime requisite in wheat growing. (b.) Land treated in this way is found to be more moist in a dry season than any other. (c.) The repeated harrowing germinates a great proportion of the foul seeds, thus leaving the moisture and plant food for the profitable crop. (d.) We know as a matter of fact that wheat on land so treated starts to grow much faster than any other, produces a heavier crop of higher grade, and ripens faster, while the weed crop is reduced to a minimum. In short, taking the experience of the country as a test, the plan I recommend "fills the bill" at every point.

It is objected that summer fallowing adds nothing to the fertility of the soil, and only helps to work out the food elements there stored up. This is partly true. But science and experience tell us that there is a great amount of mineral plant food in the soil, which, though insoluble by previous processes, are by this plan dissolved and become available. It is of little consequence how much mineral wealth is in our soil or our rocks, so long as we have no means to extract it. Our business here is to put the fertility of our soils into money in the easiest way and till we can do better some other way, this is the wisest thing to do. The warmth and air and moisture dissolve the latent plant food in the soil and the perpetual frost of winter seals it up till the baby wheat plant is ready to get the good of it, and turn it into money.

The convenience of it is a strong argument for summer fallowing. The press of work at other seasons compels us to rush everything through at express speed. But in summer we can take time to do the work as well as we know how, and we have learned from experience that one such thorough plowing will enable us to go over the same land next year with very shallow cultivation. Many a good crop has been taken off summer fallow stubble, and the reports of the experimental farms leave very little room for doubt on this point.

Another objection is that Nature does not favor bare fallowing, and that it would be better to modify it by growing some catch crop, such as turnips, rape or grain to be eaten off green in the fall. It is true that "Nature abhors a vacuum," but if our share of the work is properly done, she will do all in her power to cover the ground with weeds, and we want those weeds to grow when they can be so easily killed. A harrow is the cheapest tool in the world for killing out annual weeds it the man who owns the harrow plans his work properly.

I think it would be a great improvement on our present methods if we could turn a drove of sheep on the weeds in fall-

low. They delight in mustard especially. If we have no sheep, we can harrow a round or two to start the foul seeds, and then broadcast in two or three pounds of turnip or rape seed, or three pecks of oats or barley, to be fed in the fall in such ways as we see best. In a year like this a fair crop of turnips can be so grown with very little labor and great profit as fall feed.

As time rolls on we may see the necessity for introducing rotation crops, and resting the land under grass. Grass roots make splendid wheat. If we go deeper into stock and dairying, Indian corn and other forms of rotation may enable us to fertilize our land without resorting to fallow. But those are possibilities that lie away in the future, and, till we know more, I think the sound practical course is to go on fallowing according to the best light we can get.

In older countries it has been the practice to spread manure on the fallow, but unless on very poor land, I think it a bad plan here. Dry manure helps to keep

the ground too loose, and if any quantity is used, it runs more to straw than to wheat. I would prefer to haul the manure out in winter every day, as it is made and spread it from the wagon, breaking it up with the harrow some sunny day in early spring, before the regular seed time began, plowing it down late in May, to be sown with barley, followed by wheat next year. Whether we are to do that, or try to rot it in heaps, it is a very rare case, and not every season that manuring and fallowing should go together. Good fallowing alone will develop all the fertility needed to produce one crop of good wheat.

Of course in this, as in all other work, no cast iron rule can be decided on, but I am sure that it is along the lines I have tried to lay down that the best farmers in Manitoba now do their summer fallowing.

It may be asked how much work of this kind a man and team can do properly in one year. That depends on what other work he has on hand. If he starts about the first of June, and stays with it for six

WEAK, NERVOUS, DISEASED MEN 250,000 CURED IN 20 YEARS.

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY!



A NERVOUS WRECK.

\$1000 IN GOLD FOR A CASE WE CANNOT CURE OF SELF-ABUSE, EMISSIONS, VARICOCELE, CONCEALED DRAINS, STRICTURE GLEET, SYPHILIS, STUNTED PARTS, LOST MANHOOD, IMPOTENCY, NERVOUS DEBILITY, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, ETC.

The New Method Treatment is the Greatest Discovery of the Age FOR CURING THESE DISEASES

Thousands of young and middle aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through **EARLY INDISCRETIONS, EXCESSES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.** If you have any of the following symptoms consult us before it is too late. Are you nervous and weak, despondent and gloomy, specks before the eyes with dark circles under them, weak back, kidneys irritable, palpitation of the heart, bashful, dreams and losses, sediment in urine, pimples on the face, eyes sunken, hollow cheeks, careworn expression, poor memory, lifeless, distrustful, lack energy and strength, tired mornings, restless nights, changeable moods, weak manhood, stunted organs and premature decay, bone pains, hair loose, sore throat etc.

YOU HAVE SEMINAL WEAKNESS!

OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT alone can cure you, and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified so that all pimples, blotches and ulcers disappear; the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and despondency disappear; the eyes become bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical and sexual systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. The various organs become natural and manly. You feel yourself a man and know marriage cannot be a failure. We invite all the afflicted to consult us confidentially and free of charge. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard earned dollars. *We will cure you or no pay.*

HAS YOUR BLOOD BEEN DISEASED?

SYPHILIS is the most prevalent and most serious BLOOD disease. It saps the very life blood of the victim and unless entirely eradicated from the system will affect the offspring. Beware of Mercury. It only suppresses the symptoms—our **NEW METHOD** positively cures it for ever.

YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN—You've led a gay life, or indulged in the follies of youth. Self-abuse or later excesses have broken down your system. You feel the symptoms stealing over you. Mentally, physically and sexually you are not the man you used to be or should be. Lustful practices reap rich harvests. Will you heed the danger signals.

READER! Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you contemplating marriage? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. **Consultation Free.** No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Charges reasonable. **Books Free**—"The Golden Monitor" (illustrated), on Diseases of Men. Inclose postage, 2 cents. Sealed. Book on "Diseases of Women" Free.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. PRIVATE. No medicine sent C.O.D. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything confidential. Question list and cost of Treatment, **FREE.**

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, No. 148 SHELBY ST. DETROIT, MICH.



HEREDITARY BLOOD DISEASE.

weeks, he may plow and harrow over nearly an acre a day, making a good job. That means 40 to 45 acres for a season, in which there are no campaign orators around. A team could harrow this amount of fallow one round in four or five days, and three rounds more would make a good job. But 25 or 30 acres of summer fallow for each team is a fair allowance, and that can be done any year without undue strain, and done well, without encroaching on other necessary work.

It is quite possible to find soils whose natural texture does not fit the methods I recommend, but for all our loams it will come pretty near the mark.

For the formidable weed combination of the Red River Valley I would plow once, and harrow. I would cultivate so as to cut them two inches below the surface, and go on doing that all the season. This would exhaust the thistles and germinate an enormous proportion of the annuals, leaving the land in the best of preparation for a good wheat or oat crop, as clean as that land can be made. Rag weed will come, perhaps, but no other annual can get up, if the seed is buried more than two inches. I would try to get two grain crops after that fallow before I stirred up the seeds lying deeper. Foul land cannot be made decent by one year's cultivation, and there is no necessity for trying it.

Plowing Grass Sod.

A reader asks about the best time to plow down grass, so as to ensure a crop next year. In Scotland all grass meant for a grain crop next year was plowed during the winter, and usually bore an oat crop afterwards. But the soil and climate here differ so much from the conditions there that we must be guided by the light of experience here. That experience goes to show that a timothy sod broken very soon after the hay crop is cut off it does better than if left till fall. The sod rots easier and the land gets into better condition to bear a crop of wheat, which is the right crop to sow after grass in this country.

Others break shallow, and then roll down to kill the sod, backsetting deeper in August. Mr. Mackay, at Indian Head, has tried deep plowing for a very thick mat of Brome grass, sowing peas at once on top of it. With a dropping season this may do well, otherwise it may turn out very poorly.

The farmers of Central Illinois are plowing up their fall wheat. It got frozen in November for want of snow to cover it, and their whole crop is nearly ruined.

Have two shares to each plow, and you will then have neither to stop work in order to go to the blacksmith nor have to continue using a dull tool. You will save more than the cost of the extra share every season.

An inch of grain may appear as a very insignificant quantity, but it means over 17,000,000 gallons of water on every square mile. The plants pump a large quantity to give it off to the air, and much is evaporated from the surface. It requires but a few inches of rain to produce crops if it could be retained in the soil.

In 1868 Great Britain grew, in round numbers, 130,000,000 bushels of wheat and imported 56,000,000; in 1896 she grew 56,000,000 and imported 184,000,000 bushels, her wheat crop being worth some \$230,000,000 less than in 1868. Since 1868 over 3,000,000 acres of British land have gone out of cereal cultivation; and during the past twelve years she has paid about \$1,900,000,000 for wheat and flour imported.

Farmers' Institutes.

The Department of Agriculture has arranged for a series of meetings covering the whole province, to be held in the week commencing June 28th. There are not institutes at all the places to be supplied, but the government is desirous to meet the wishes of all who desire increased knowledge along this line, and may still do something more to meet the wishes of farmers in any district not yet provided for. The present programme is as follows:—

Morris, June 28; St. Jean Baptiste, June 28; Emerson, June 29; Kildonan, June 30; Bird's Hill, July 1; Little Stony Mountain, July 2; Rosser, July 3. Speakers, F. Torrance, D. V. S.; R. Waugh, Victor Mager.

Cartwright, June 26; Pilot Mound, June 28; Manitou, June 29; Morden, June 30; Nelson, July 1; Miami, July 2. Speakers, John Renton, A. P. Stevenson, S. J. Thompson, V. S.

Killarney, June 26; Boissevain, June 28; Deloraine, June 29; Melita, June 30; Hartney, July 1; Pipestone, July 2; Souris, July 3. Speakers, C. C. Macdonald, H. L. Patmore, Wm. Wallace.

Oak Lake, June 26; Virden, June 28; Elkhorn, June 29; Arrow River, June 30; Beulah, July 1; Birtle, July 2; Foxwarren, July 3. Speakers, M. Young, V. S.; D. A. Stewart, Wm. Kitson.

Minnedosa, June 28; Rapid City, June 29; Oak River, June 30; Bradwardine, July 1; Hamiota, July 2; Strathclair, July 3. Speakers, John Hettle, M. P. P., Rev. W. A. Burman, Charles Ellis.

Brandon, June 26; Wawanesa, June 28; Belmont, June 29; Baldur, June 30; Glenboro, July 1; Carberry, July 2; Portage la Prairie, July 3. Speakers, A. G. Hopkins, V. S.; James Fleming, G. H. Greig.

In addition to the above, meetings will be held at the following places:—Oak Point, July 7. Speakers, C. C. Macdonald, F. Torrance. Neepawa, July 6: 3 p. m.; Gladstone, July 7, 7 p. m.; Dauphin, July 10, 1 p. m.; Gilbert Plains, July 12, 1 p. m.; South Brandon Farmers' Institute, No. 2, July 14, 1 p. m. Speakers, Dr. James Fletcher, botanist and entomologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Hugh McKellar.

Mr. Bedford being engaged at Ottawa, his highly valued assistance cannot be had for this summer's meetings.

Meetings in all cases commence at 1 p. m. sharp, and are in the hands of the executive of the various institutes. It is suggested that part of the addresses be delivered before the regular work of the annual meeting be taken up; then after receiving reports, election of officers, etc., the remaining addresses may be delivered.

Directors of institutes are strongly advised to arrange for an evening meeting, having a mixed programme, such as music and short addresses by local speakers, at the same time visiting speakers can always be depended upon to give short addresses.

In places where no institute exists, the secretary of the agricultural society for the district is advised to advertise the meeting and make all preparation for the same on lines similar to above.

In all cases securing hall and advertising meeting in local papers are to be attended to by local directors of institutes or of agricultural societies, where there is no institute. Farmers are requested to bring with them to meetings specimens of all weeds that are found on their farms or on the roadside. If not known by the speakers or any one present, they will be forwarded to the department for identification.

Special notice will be taken of the attendance at each meeting. Where meet-

ings are encouraging, the department will assist at future meetings.

A second course of lectures will in all probability be arranged for the month of November, inaugurating the winter meetings, in which Mr. Bedford expects to take his usual share of the work.

Glenboro will hold its summer show on July 29.

William Willoughby, while plowing on his outside farm in the Franklin district, kindled a small camp fire to prepare some dinner. Cinders blown from this fire caught in the stable and burnt so rapidly that only one out of eight horses was saved.

Payment for cream by the Babcock test is not always satisfactory in practice to the patrons who contribute the cream. It is freely stated that in some districts farmers who last year supplied cream are this year keeping it back, because the return allowed by the factory manager is considerably less than was made from a portion of the very same cream retained and made at home in the old way. It takes a good deal to satisfy some people, but the kickers are not all unreasonable, and have taken reasonable pains to divide the cream so as to make a fair test. At some co-operative factories outside this province a check is kept on the total product so as to compare that with the detailed records made by the individual patrons. In our local factories such a check could not lead to much result, as a really careful man's output would tally with the itemized accounts, and it is the careless, or partial, or dishonest factory man that needs to be suppressed. It is to be hoped such cases are rare, for our factories need more than all the cream they now get, and lack of confidence, even on the part of a few patrons, is bound to make matters still worse. It would be much in the interests of the management in every case to see that every possible care is taken in the testing and measurement of the cream, so as to avoid heartburnings, and attract more patrons than ever, instead of repelling them by doubts about the treatment they get.

FOR SALE.

One Pure Bred SCOTCH COLLIE BITCH, 2 yrs. old, good cattle and watch dog. Apply to F. N. WILLIAMS, Rosebank, Man.

We know that Cod-liver Oil is a fat-forming food because takers of it gain rapidly in weight under its use and the whole body receives vital force. When prepared as in Scott's Emulsion, it is quickly and easily changed into the tissues of the body. As your doctor would say, "it is easily assimilated." Perhaps you are suffering from fat starvation. You take fat enough with your food, but it either isn't the right kind, or it isn't digested. You need fat prepared for you, as in Scott's Emulsion.

HOUSEHOLD.

Through Peace to Light.

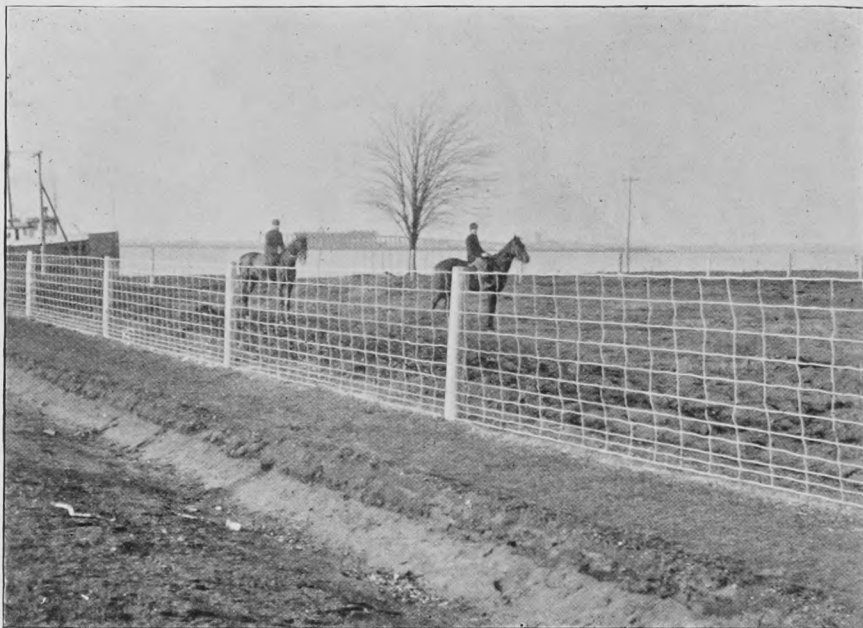
I do not ask, O Lord, that life may be
A pleasant road ;
I do not ask that Thou wouldst take from
me
Aught of its load ;
I do not ask that flowers should always
spring
Beneath my feet ;
I know too well the poison and the sting
Of things too sweet.
For one thing only, Lord, dear Lord, I
plead ;
Lead me aright—
Though strength should falter and though
heart should bleed—
Through Peace to Light.
I do not ask, O Lord, that Thou shouldst
shed
Full radiance here ;
Give but a ray of peace that I may tread
Without a fear.
I do not ask my cross to understand,
My way to see ;
Better in darkness just to feel Thy hand,
And follow Thee.
Joy is like restless day ; but peace divine
Like quiet night ;
Lead me, O Lord, till perfect day shall
shine—
Through Peace to Light.
—Holy Family.

There is No Unbelief.

There is no unbelief ;
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod
And waits to see it push away the clod,
He trusts in God.
Whoever says when clouds are in the sky,
"Be patient, heart, light breaketh by and
by,"
Trusts the Most High.
Whoever sees 'neath winter's field of snow
The silent harvest of the future grow,
God's power must know.
Whoever lies down on his couch to sleep,
Content to lock each sense in slumber
deep,
Knows God will keep.
Whoever says "To-morrow," "The Un-
known,"
"The Future," trusts that power alone,
He dares disown.
The heart that looks on when the eyelids
close,
And dares to live when life has only woes,
God's comfort knows.
There is no unbelief ;
And day by day, and night, unconscious-
ly,
The heart lives by that faith the lips deny—
God knoweth why.
—Bulwer.

The Moral Influence of a Garden.

To give a child a taste for flowers and encourage it to cultivate them is the highest practical wisdom. A speaker at the Illinois State Horticultural Society puts the case in this way :—Horticulture as a character builder is most noticeable in the young. Every child has an appetite for all kinds of fruit and a natural love for flowers. Once a child becomes deeply interested in the growing of fruits or flowers, and is given liberty to follow its own inclination, its future need not be looked after with apprehension. There is



PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE, ON CHAPPELL FARM, SANDWICH, ONT.

This fencing always looks well. It is the strongest fence made. It costs more to build than barbed wire, but it is far cheaper in the end. The Rathbun Co., Winnipeg, are sole agents for the North-West, and they will be glad to send you some handsomely illustrated advertising matter pertaining to the fence question.

PUREST AND BEST.

Windsor Salt

Is used by the leading Creameries and Cheese Factories, and is also used in the GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS in preference to any other brand.

For sale by Wholesale Grocers.

WINDSOR SALT CO, LIMITED.

WINDSOR, ONT.
1897

TRUE ART.



The "Platino" photographs we make show true art ; they are really artistic and beautiful.

"Platino" photographs have that peculiarly soft, delicate, dull finish which has made our studio famous in Winnipeg.

Our prices are right and our work the best—really the best. Nobody wants more than that—nobody can give more.

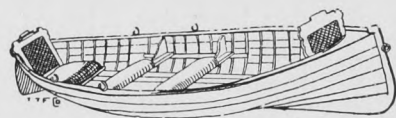


Parkin's Studio,

490 Main St.



PROSPECTORS' CANOES, ETC.



NEW BOATS FROM \$28.00.

WILLIAMS & SCAIFE

BOAT BUILDERS,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

1442

Guard your weak point. Moral contagion borrows fully half its strength from the weakness of its victims. Have you a hot, passionate temper. If so, a moment's outbreak, like a rat-hole in a dam, may flood all the work of years. One angry word sometimes raises a storm that time itself cannot allay. A single angry word has lost many a friend.—Orison Swett Marden.

Carlyle, on one occasion, told the students of the University of Edinboro' who had just obtained their degrees that they were not to think themselves educated, or that they knew anything at all. All their professors had been trying to do, he said, during their four years of college life was to teach them how to learn. It is what a man puts into himself after his school days are over that is the true education of life.

no danger of its entering upon a career of drunkenness or shiftlessness, or becoming a professional politician. There are thousands of men leading aimless and purposeless lives in the cities who were born and spent their boyhood in the country and would still be of the country but for the lack of horticultural surroundings or their encouragement. In one township I personally know of seventeen farmers who have brought up families. Among the children are nineteen sons. To-day but five remain on the farm, four are in the saloon business in Chicago, two are professional ball players, one is in the penitentiary, one is a grain gambler, one is a clergyman, and the remaining number are enjoying city life in some manner. With the exception of one farm, which had a small cultivated strawberry bed, there was no cultivated fruit of any description to be found on the farms where those men grew up.

Man is a reasoning rather than a reasonable animal.—Alexander Hamilton.

the vigor, the manliness, the civilization of our American men. And yet we must not behold the mote in our brother's eye unless we consider the beam in our own. We must not criticise others unless we can at least say that our own men have a clear idea of their proper course in such a matter.—Harper's Round Table.

Business Religion.

The law of love is the law of every Christian man's life, and that law must furnish the regulative principle of his business. What does this mean? It means that in every business transaction, in every exchange of commodities or services, the honest purposes of each shall be to get no more than is just and fair, and to give as much as he can. The Christian principle of business is not merely honesty—absence of fraud and deceit, the refusal to do illegal acts or to take unfair advantages; it is also benevolence, or goodwill—a disposition to make the transaction as profitable as possible, or as it

Ivy Poisoning.

The best of all remedies for ivy poison is simply hot water. All other remedies that I have tried (and I have tried many of them) only aggravate the poison; but hot water, as hot as it can be borne, affords instant relief. It must be applied every hour or two, as often as the itching returns. In a couple of days a cure is effected. Poison sumac yields to the same treatment. The inflammation, and with it the itching and burning is allayed at once. I am poisoned dozens of times every year, but suffer no inconvenience, except the trouble of applying the hot water. Apply the water as hot as the skin will bear. The sensation of relief from the intolerable itching is so immediate and so complete that it is almost worth while to be poisoned by ivy to experience it.—John Burroughs, in *Scientific American*.

Good humor is the best shield against the darts of satirical raillery.—C. Simmons.



Price's Farm, near Edmonton, Alberta.

For Young Men.

If you have any ambition to bear yourself well, to succeed in life in all ways as well as in the financial way, which is commonly understood when "success" is mentioned, you must become aware of the fact that you cannot live any kind of life you may like for years and still have the highest character. It is the little incidents from day to day which make a man's character, and perhaps the strongest of all these little incidents are those which concern the treatment of women and girls by men and boys. The habit of being constantly with women sometimes cultivates the habit of paying little attention to them, of not recollecting that they are to be treated with never-failing courtesy. This is but a step in the direction leading to such incidents as one sees in Europe, where young brothers sit about the house in their uniforms paid for by their sister's sewing or teaching, and let these same sisters bring their shoes, or coats or glasses of water, and what not. When we go to Germany and see this sort of thing we acquire a contempt for the men of that race. They do not begin to equal

can be prudently made to the other party. The Christian law of business is that all transactions should be mutually beneficial; it requires the Christian man to keep his eye not merely on his own interests, but also on those of his neighbor.

The Pagan theory says: "Get all you can for yourself in every transaction and give no more than you must." The Christian theory says: "Take heed that ye get no more from your neighbor in any transaction than he can safely give you, and give him as much in return as you safely can." The one principle concentrates the thought upon self-interest, the other identifies self with the neighbor; the one looks fixedly inward, the other looks out and lends a hand. When one who has been living by the Pagan rule gets hold of the Christian law and begins to live by it, the current of his thought and feeling is turned in the opposite direction. We may properly say of such a man that he is converted. Is not this what conversion means.—Washington Gladden.

A judicious silence is always better than truth spoken without charity.—De Sales.

Light soils lose and heavy soils gain by being exposed to the action of the atmosphere.


Nothing contributes so much to serenity of mind as a pervading sense of God's good providence.—G. Crabb.

There would not be any absolute necessity for reserve if the world were honest; yet even then it would prove expedient.

It is not what you have done but what you are trying to do that counts in building up character. No progress can be made by living on the achievements of the past.

Pro. Kedzie, an expert chemist, says that a paint or wash made of skim milk, thoroughly skimmed, and salt brine will render wood inflammable, and he said he proved it by experiment. He said this paint or whitewash is durable, very cheap, impervious to water, of agreeable color, and, as it will prevent wood from taking fire, urged its use, particularly on roofs, outbuildings, barns, etc. This is a matter of such special importance that we would recommend our readers to give it an immediate trial. Everybody can get skim milk and salt, and it can be tried on any old boards, and the test made forthwith.

A Pointer FOR Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

IF YOU WANT
SUCCESS
USE
 **HERBAGEUM.**

Send for a Pamphlet to

THE BEAVER MFG. CO., GALT, ONTARIO.

1865



1897 ONE WEEK
JULY 19 to 23



Western Canada's Great Industrial Fair, Winnipeg.

The Greatest Annual Educational and Amusement Exposition and Farmers' Carnival ever seen in the West.

The Largest Exhibit of Horses. : : : : The Finest Display of Cattle and other live stock, as well as the Greatest Collection of Agricultural, Horticultural, and Dairy Products ever brought together in this country.

The Brightest and Most Startling Special Platform Attractions on the continent have been secured, including a Grand Display of Fireworks each night, being the

BATTLE OF THE SIEGE OF ALGIERS,

in commemoration of

HER MAJESTY'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

\$15,000.00 in Prizes.

RAILWAY FACILITIES

GREATLY REDUCED PASSENGER RATES.

FREE TRANSPORTATION FOR EXHIBITS

D. SMITH, President.

F. W. HEUBACH, Manager,

Box 1348,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

A detailed Illustrated Programme is being prepared. Send for a copy, which is mailed free on application.

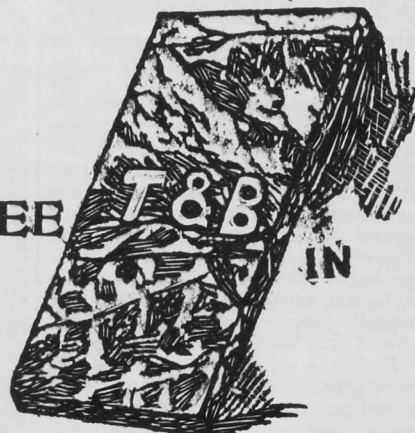
Exhibition Entries close July 10th. : : : : Speeding Events close July 3rd.

SMOKE
MYRTLE NAVY

GILT LETTERS
ON EACH PLUG AND PACKAGE.
NONE OTHER GENUINE.

THE GEO. E. TUCKETT & SON COMPANY, LTD., HAMILTON.

SEE



The Canadian Northwest.

SUMMARY OF HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

The settler is allowed six months after entry, within which to go into residence, after which he is required to reside upon and cultivate his homestead for a period of three years, during which he may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting his entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made at the end of the three years, before the local agent, or the homestead inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, at Winnipeg, of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Immigration Branch), Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands or Immigration Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

N. B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms.

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES FOR SETTLERS.

A settler from the United States intending to take up and settle on farm land in Manitoba or the Canadian Northwest Territories, in order to secure the lowest transportation rates, should obtain a certificate from a Canadian Northwest Land Settlement Agent, purchase a ticket to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on arrival there present his certificate, in exchange for which he will be issued for himself and any member of his family accompanying him, as enumer-

ated on certificate, a ticket to his destination in the Canadian Northwest at a rate of about one cent per mile. (This applies to all points except Vancouver, Huntingdon and Revelstoke, B. C., from which places the rate is two cents per mile.)

Should such settler, after acquiring land, desire to return for his family he will be accorded a similar rate returning.

Information as to special reduced rates on settlers' effects in carloads, or less than carloads, will be given on application to the Settlement Agent, or any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS—DUTY FREE.

Item No. 766 of the Canadian Customs Tariff, making Settlers' effects free of duty, read as follows:—

"Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements, and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council."

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Customs regulations regarding live stock for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, brought in under the "Settlers' Effects" clause of the tariff.

A settler taking up 160 acres of land in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories may bring in free of duty the following stock, viz. —

If horses only are brought in (1 to each 10 acres) 16 allowed.

If cattle only are brought, 16 allowed.

If sheep only are brought in (1 to each acre) 160 allowed.

If swine only are brought in (1 to each acre) 160 allowed.

If horses and cattle are brought in together, 16 allowed.

If sheep and swine are brought in together, 160 allowed.

If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, the same proportions as above are to be observed. According to the quantity of land taken up, the number of animals admitted, on the above basis, will vary in different cases.

In order to meet the cases of intending settlers arriving at the frontier with their live stock, and not having selected their homestead or other holding, it is provided that only the number of animals above mentioned for a homestead of 160 acres, can be permitted to pass beyond the boundary, free of duty, with each intending settler.

If the settler brings with him more than that number of stock, and states his intention of taking up sufficient land to justify the free entry of such greater number, he must pass a regular entry for duty for all the stock in excess of the number applicable to a homestead. But so soon as he lodges with the collector at port of entry documentary evidence showing that he has taken up such greater quantity of land, such evidence will immediately be forwarded to the Customs Department with refund claim paper, on receipt of which the duty so paid will be refunded.

WHO TO APPLY TO WHEN YOU GET THERE.

The Government has land offices, with agents in charge, at the following places:—

IN MANITOBA.

At Winnipeg, Brandon, Minnedosa and Lake Dauphin.

IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

At Estevan, Regina, Yorkton, Prince Albert, Battleford, Lethbridge, Calgary, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin and Edmonton.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

At Kamloops and New Westminster.

The following officials, however, are specially charged with the care and guidance of incoming settlers, who are invited to avail themselves freely of their services, viz. :—

MR. W. F. McCREARY, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MR. C. W. SPEERS, Brandon, Man.

MR. C. W. SUTTER, Calgary, Alberta.

MR. THOMAS BENNETT, Edmonton, Alberta.

The waters of Lake Manitoba are reported to have done considerable damage this spring to low lands in their vicinity, and it is gratifying to learn that a grant of \$30,000 has been made by the Federal government to provide a more satisfactory outflow.

The S. S. Arcadia carried out of Montreal 97,000 bushels of oats, 88,000 bushels of buckwheat, 7400 bushels of corn, and 12,000 bushels of peas and wheat, in all 271,600 bushels, the largest cargo ever carried from that port, besides 500 tons more of general cargo. She ran on the rocks of Cape Ray on May 18th and may prove a total loss.

The Jewel Nursery Co., Lake City, Minnesota, who are now soliciting orders in this country, have sent us a sample of their crack new plum, the Aitken, showing it in contrast with other good sorts, such as the De Soto, which proves it an early and free grower. They report the blossom of the Aitken of a peculiar brilliant hue—a bright rose pink, and entirely different from anything on their premises. The shape of the fruit when mature is so pronounced, and the pit is so entirely different from any other variety that they can be readily recognized anywhere. This plum originated near Lake Mills, Minn. It is one of the most rapid growers known, and the wood hardens up very early in the season, all of which would render it of special value in our country.

The botanical division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin describing three recent additions to the mustard family of weeds, two of which, the Hare's Ear Mustard and Ball Mustard we are already to some extent acquainted with. The third is Gray Bertoria (B. incana) with small balloon-shaped seed pods strung along upright, slender stems, and numerous flowers with white petals. The seed pods are about a quarter of an inch long and a third as wide; about a dozen seeds in each pod. One well-grown plant will bear 5,000 seeds, and is similar in habit to the Shepherd's Purse. The seed is believed to have come in ballast to New York and other eastern ports, and plants have already been spread over eight of the Northern States. They have been noticed at St. Paul, Minnesota, and it is not unlikely they may stray in this direction before long.

FREE FARMS

FOR MILLIONS.



200 MILLION ACRES

Wheat and Grazing Lands for Settlement in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West.



Deep soil, well watered, wooded, and the richest in the world ; easily reached by railways. Wheat : Average 30 bushels to the acre, with fair farming. The Great Fertile Belt : Red River Valley, Saskatchewan Valley, Peace River Valley, and the Great Fertile Plains. Vast areas, suitable for grains and grasses, largest (yet unoccupied) in the world. Vast mineral riches : Gold, silver, iron, copper, salt, petroleum, etc., etc. Immense Coal Fields. Illimitable supply of cheap fuel.

The Canadian Government gives FREE FARMS of 160 ACRES to every male adult of 18 years, and to every female who is head of a family, on condition of living on it ; offering independencies for life to everyone with little means, but having sufficient energy to settle. Climate healthiest in the world.

For information, not afforded by this publication, address :—

THE SECRETARY,

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

[Mark envelope "Immigration Branch."]

THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Or to the Agent whose name and address are stamped on the cover of this publication.

Immigration Halls are maintained by the Government at Halifax, Quebec, Winnipeg, Lake Dauphin, Brandon, Prince Albert, Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton, in which shelter is afforded to newly arrived Immigrants and their families, and every attention is paid to their comfort, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Diamond Jubilee.

Sketch of Queen Victoria's Life.

BY REV. R. C. JOHNSTONE, F.E.I.S.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

God save our Gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen!

Through all the changeful years
Thy guiding hand appears —
God save the Queen!
All blessings flow from Thee,
Peace and Prosperity;
Bless now our jubilee,
God save the Queen!

Lift we both heart and voice,
With one accord rejoice,
On this glad day.
On our Queen's jubilee,
Bend we to God the knee,
Singing right heartily,
God save the Queen!

God hear our nation's prayer,
Safe in Thy loving care,
Guard Thou our Queen.
Ruler of earth and sea,
Through all eternity,
In one blest jubilee
Keep thou our Queen.

CHAPTER I.

THE EARLY YEARS OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

"Take care of the child; she will one day be Queen of England."

The Duke of Kent.

In the annals of British history many noble lives have been portrayed, but, in no case has there been one which can at all compare with that of the Gracious Royal Lady, whose Diamond Jubilee is now compelling the attention of the whole civilized world. Even now we have some faint appreciation of her true greatness; its full realization will not be attained till that day (which may God long defer) when her place is taken by another. Well may every true, loyal British subject use the words of the immortal Bard of Avon (in King Richard II) and say:—"Many years of happy days befall my gracious sovereign, my most loving liege! Each day still better other's happiness; until the heavens, envying earth's good hap, add an immortal title to your crown!"

We love our Queen; we want our children to love her; we want the generations who come after us to love and revere her memory; and so, we take advantage of the opportunity given us, of chronicling, briefly and imperfectly, as it must of necessity be, something of that life, which has exercised such a marvellous influence over the destinies of this 19th century. We are using no fulsome flattery, but are only expressing the feelings of millions, when we again apply to her the words of Shakespeare (in Henry VIII):—

"Thou art alone

If thy rare qualities, sweet gentleness,
Thy meekness, saint-like, wife-like government,
And thy parts, sovereign and pious else,
could speak thee out,
The queen of earthly queens."

Her Gracious Majesty; or, to give her full title, "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India," was born at Kensington Palace, London, England, on the 24th day of May, 1819.

Her father was Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, fourth son of King George



THE QUEEN AT THE AGE OF 2 YEARS,
WITH HER MOTHER, THE DUCHESS
OF KENT.

III; her mother, Her Serene Highness, Victoria Maria Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, sister of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (afterwards King of the Belgians) and widow of Emich-Charles, Prince of Leiningen.

The marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent was celebrated, first at the Palace of Coburg, on May 29th, 1818, and again at Kew Palace, London, on July 11th, in the same year. For some months they resided at the castle of Amorbach in Bavaria; in April, 1819, they took up their residence at Kensington Palace, London, where their only daughter was born.

When just a month old, the little princess was baptized, in the Grand Saloon of the Palace, by Dr. Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was assisted in the function by Dr. Howley, Bishop of London. The beautiful gold font, kept in the tower of London, was used on this memorable occasion. The godfathers were the Prince Regent, (afterwards George IV) who was present in person, and the Emperor of Russia, who was represented by Prince Frederick, Duke of York; the godmothers, the Duchess-Dowager of Coburg, represented by the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Queen of Wurtemberg (Princess-Royal of England), represented by the Princess Augusta.

The name given in baptism was Alexandra Victoria, the first after the Czar, and the second after the Duchess of Kent, her mother.

At the time of her birth, there seemed very little likelihood of her ever ascending the throne of England. It had been settled that the crown was to go to the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV, and wife of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, brother of the Duchess of Kent; but both she and her baby died in November, 1817. Frederick, Duke of York, second son of George III, then became heir-presumptive to the English crown; but, as he died childless in 1820, George IV was succeeded, in 1830, by his brother, the Duke of Clarence, who reigned as William IV. This king and his queen, Adelaide, had no children; and so, when the Princess Victoria was in her 12th year, it became apparent that she would next be called to ascend the British throne.

When but a few months old, the future queen was taken by her parents to spend the winter in the lovely county of Devon, "the garden of England." There many happy days were spent, the sweet, fresh country air being of the greatest benefit to the health of the little princess; but, this visit was afterwards a sad memory to her beloved mother. There her father caught a chill, which brought on the disease that afterwards cost him his life.

The Duke of Kent was deservedly the best beloved by the people of all the sons of George III. By his father and brothers he was badly treated; and the Tory government of the time gave him such a paltry allowance that he could not possibly maintain anything like the mode of life expected of him. For a time, he resided in Canada, serving with his regiment, the 7th Royal Fusiliers. He was a thoughtful, efficient, and devoted soldier, and justly won the love and esteem of the people of Canada. As governor of Gibraltar, he showed marked ability, in the suppression of licentiousness, and the enforcement of law and discipline. He was self-sacrificing almost to recklessness. His big warm heart made him take an active part in everything that tended to the good of humanity. In him, the widow, the orphan, and the poor generally, had a most genuine friend. Still, in spite of all this, it is a standing disgrace to those in power, at the time of his death, that they allowed his widow and little child to bear the brunt of poverty, which was only removed by the timely and generous help of Prince Leopold, the Duchess's brother. That noble lady gave up all to her husband's credit—



THE PRINCESS VICTORIA, 1837.



HER GRACIOUS MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA, 1887.

ors, retaining only for herself and child her jointure of £6,000 a year.

The Duke and Duchess had intended to return to Bavaria, in the interests of the Duchess's children by her former marriage; now she resolved to remain in England, and to devote her life to the training of the Princess for the high destiny she would have to fulfil. For this, the whole English-speaking race owe a debt of gratitude to this truly royal lady.

The Queen, as a little child, was very attractive. "Her large blue eyes, beautiful bloom, and fair complexion, made her a model of infantine beauty;" and the simple life which she led, in her childhood and early girlhood, no doubt did much to develop and establish the splendid constitution by which she has been enabled to live so long, and do so much for her people's weal. When we think of the many sorrows and trials she has had to endure, and the over whelming amount of state business she has had to transact, we may well thank God for the good mother to whose loving and sensible care she and we owe so much.

The Duchess of Kent was imbued with a large stock of sterling common sense, and unassuming piety, and she took good care to see that her daughter should get the best upbringing possible for the development of all her powers, spiritual, mental and physical. Even with the strong probability, ever present, that the little princess would one day be the monarch of the greatest empire in the world, she was in no wise allowed to be spoiled. Plain, wholesome food, and strict regularity of life, made the young Princess healthy and strong.

Her first instructor was her mother; and, as her mind expanded, she was entrusted to the care of a faithful and talented governess, Baroness Lehzen; while Dr. George Davys, Bishop of Peter-

borough, proved an excellent tutor. She was naturally clever, and showed herself an apt pupil. She acquired a good knowledge of Latin, which formed an excellent groundwork for other branches of study. French and German she spoke fluently; she had some acquaintance with Greek and mathematics, and knew enough of Italian to make her appreciate the beauties of Dante and Tasso. Singing she studied under Lablache; and, in after years, her rendering of sweet old ballads was one of the many charms in the domestic life of the court. Of dancing and archery she was very fond, and in both she excelled. Her great fondness for

animals has been well portrayed in some of the finest studies of the great master of animal painting - Sir Edwin Landseer.

As a child, the Princess was inclined at times to be somewhat wilful and imperious; but, these failings were counter-balanced by a keen sense of justice.

After the lamented death of the Duke of Kent in 1820, the Duchess and her young daughter visited many of the important centres of England, in order that the Princess might be thoroughly conversant with the land over which she was to exercise so benign an influence.

More than one writer has spoken of the solemn awe and responsibility felt by the young girl, when she was made aware of the career that was awaiting her. Even when very young, she looked at her future as a divine call, and she humbly sought divine aid to enable her to fulfil her duty aright.

Up to the year 1831, her life was simple and domestic in the extreme; in that year, she made her first appearance at court, on the occasion of Queen Adelaide's birthday anniversary. She was only 12 years of age, but her decorous and dignified bearing showed that she was fully alive to the importance of her position.

On August 30, 1835, she received the Apostolic gift of "Laying on of hands" from the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London, at the chapel royal, St. James. The scene was a most affecting one. To herself, confirmation was a very real thing; and, and if ever a Christian renewed baptismal vows in humble dependence on divine grace, the Princess Victoria did; and, her sincerity was accentuated by the touchingly solemn address of the archbishop on the duties of the "Kingly state."

On May 24, 1837, she attained her legal majority, being then 18 years of age. The day was observed in London as a holiday. At 7 o'clock in the morning, a vocal and instrumental band of 37 performers, all in full dress, presented themselves at Kensington Palace, and roused the young princess from her peaceful slumbers by a joyful serenade. A grand state ball was given in the evening, at which, for the first time, she took precedence of her mother, and occupied the centre chair of state, in place of Queen Adelaide, who was unable to be present. Her last appearance in public as heiress presumptive of the throne was at the ball given at the Opera House in that year, on behalf of Spitalfield weavers.

Many delightful anecdotes have been told of the Queen's early days; of these we can give only a very few. One of these is highly characteristic of her sym-



SKETCHING IN THE HIGHLANDS.



HER GRACIOUS MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA, 1897.

pathy, even as a child, for the poor and the distressed.

She was at the time but seven years of age, and her heart was set on a certain doll which she had seen in a shop window. She had to wait, however, until she could save the price, six shillings, out of her pocket-money. At last the day came, and the coveted doll was paid for and received. The story proceeds as follows:

"And now, with the precious doll upon her arm, the little lady bade the shop-keeper good afternoon, and was about to step from the door, when a poor, miserable-looking object of a man met her eye. He was standing but a couple of feet away, and seemed as though he were going to speak to her, attracted doubtless by the innocent kindness of her expression, and the tenderness of her blue eyes. But though his lips moved, no sound came from them. He stood aside to let her pass—a mute agonized appeal in his sunken cheeks and quivering chin.

"'Did you wish to speak to me?' asked the little lady, staying her steps.

"Encouraged by her winning voice, the poor tramp—for such he was—said, in trembling accents:

"'I am hungry, I would not ask for help if I were not ready to sink with hunger.'

"He looked famine from his eyes.

"'I am so sorry I have no money or else—'

"His lips trembled forth a humble 'Thank you, lady!' then he shuffled on his way, hunger impersonate.

"'Stay!' murmured the little owner of the new doll. There was a quiver in her childish voice and a moisture in her eye as she spoke. 'Wait a minute, please.'

"She stepped back into the shop, approached the lady behind the counter, and said:

"'Oh, please, do you mind taking the doll back and keeping it for me for a few days longer?'

"'Certainly I will,' replied the shop-keeper; 'and you wish me to return you the money?'

"'Yes, if you please.'

"This was done, and the little lady, hurrying out of the shop, placed the whole of the money in the hands of the starving man. He was like one thunder-struck. Never had bounty rained on him in such profusion before. . . . The object of her bounty murmured in a low tone, though loud enough to reach to her ear:

"'If the Almighty made you a Queen, it wouldn't be more than your goodness deserves!'

"Then he hobbled away to satisfy his hunger."

Another little incident shows, in a somewhat amusing way, the inquiring bent of her mind. She and her mother were on a visit to Earl Fitzwilliam at Wentworth House. The little princess delighted in roaming by herself in the garden and shrubberies. One morning, after rain had fallen, she was about to cross a sloping bank of turf between one terrace and another. "Take care, miss," called out an old gardener, "its slape," using the Yorkshire word for slippery. "What's slape," she said; and, just as she spoke, her feet slipped, and she rolled down the bank. "That's slape," said the gardener, as he ran forward and lifted her up.

Yet another story, illustrative of her keen sense of humor, even as a child. She was having her Roman history lesson one day, and the subject was that of Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, who spoke of her sons as "My jewels" upon which the Princess remarked—"My Cornelians—she should have said."

The year 1836 was a very eventful one in the Queen's life; for, it was during that year that the Duke of Coburg brought his two sons Ernest and Albert on a visit to England. On her 17th birthday she re-



THE QUEEN ON HORSEBACK, 1837.



RECEIVING THE NEWS OF HER ACCESSION.

ceived rings from both of her cousins; but one, a small enamel, with a tiny diamond in the centre, was more fondly cherished than the other. It was the gift of Albert the Good, whose memory is treasured to-day as affectionately as when he was taken from her—whose love has been the dearest thing in her life. The relations of both the young people were anxious that a marriage should take place between them; but, no undue influence was used to bring about their union. From their first meeting it was a case of mutual affection. After Prince Albert returned to his German home, they continued to correspond; and, in a letter to her uncle Leopold, King of the Belgians, about this time, she writes: "I have only now, my dearest uncle, to ask you to take care of the health of one now so dear to me, and to take him under your special protection. I hope and trust that all will go on well on this subject, now of so much importance to me."

Such was our Beloved Queen in the days of her childhood and girlhood—a splendid specimen of a true-hearted English maiden; physically, all that could be desired; mentally, superior to the majority of maidens of her day; and, what was better far, spiritually, devout and full of trust in God, and looking to Him alone for the counsel and help which would make her a good queen. In every way, young as she was, she was ready to take up the sceptre of a great empire.

CHAPTER II.

THE QUEEN'S CORONATION, AND THE
EARLY YEARS OF HER REIGN.

"May she live
Longer than I have time to tell her years,
Ever beloved and loving may her rule be;
And when old Time shall lead her to her end,
Goodness and she fill up one monument!"

(Shakespeare—Henry VIII.)

When the court was engaged in keeping the 18th birthday of the Princess Victoria, her uncle, King William, was confined to his room by the sickness which eventuated in his death. For nearly a month he lay on his deathbed, attended with loving care by Queen Adelaide, and by the members of the royal household. On Sunday, June 18th, it was perceived that the sickness was "unto death," and the Archbishop of Canterbury was in almost constant attendance on the sufferer. Still, the king was clear in mind, and most anxious to do his kingly duty. One of his last acts was to extend his royal clemency, by granting pardon and life to a poor criminal condemned to die. He knew that his end was near; still, when he awoke on the 19th, he desired to be wheeled into the adjoining room. On the Archbishop again visiting him, he joined devoutly in the service for the visitation of the sick, and responded solemnly and emphatically to the recital of the articles of the Christian Faith—"All this I steadfastly believe." He lingered on till about two o'clock on the morning of the 20th, when his spirit passed peacefully away to the rest of Paradise.

As a man, King William was kind, true, just and generous. He was not without his failings; but these were obliterated in the minds of his subjects by his many fine qualities. Immediately the death took place, it was considered right to announce the sad tidings to his youthful successor at Kensington Palace. In recording the way in which the new queen received the news, I cannot do better than quote the words of Miss Wynn in her "Diary of a Lady of Quality," which are deeply interesting.

The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Howley) and the Lord Chamberlain (the Marquis Conyngham) left Windsor immediately after the King's death, posting to Kensington Palace, to inform the

THE OLD PARISH CHURCH OF CRATHIE, WHERE THE QUEEN WORSHIPS WHEN
IN SCOTLAND.

Princess Victoria of the melancholy event. Leaving Windsor shortly before half-past two, they did not reach Kensington until five o'clock in the morning. "They knocked, they rang, they thumped for a considerable time before they could rouse the porter at the gate. They were again kept waiting in the courtyard, then turned into one of the lower rooms, where they seemed forgotten by everybody. They rang the bell, and desired that the attendant on the Princess Victoria might be sent to inform her Royal Highness that they desired an audience on business of importance. After another delay and another ringing to inquire the cause, the attendant was summoned, who stated that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep that she could not venture to disturb her. Then they said: 'We are come on business of State to the Queen, and even her sleep must give way to that.' It did; and to prove that she did not keep them waiting, in a few minutes she came into the room in a loose white nightgown and shawl, her nightcap thrown off, and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified."

Bishop Fulford states that on being informed of her new dignity, the first words which the young Queen uttered were these, addressed to the Archbishop: "I ask your prayers on my behalf." They knelt down together, and Victoria inaugurated her reign, like the young King of Israel in the olden times, by asking from the Most High, who ruleth over the kingdoms of men, an understanding heart to judge so great a people.

So young a monarch might have been forgiven had she been somewhat elated at the great change which had come to her life; but, no, even when she first tasted the sweets of power, her true womanly heart went out in love to the other queen whose place she took. She at once wrote to Queen Adelaide a beautiful letter of condolence, full of deepest affection and sympathy. One of those around her, who had some right to speak, called her attention to the fact that she had styled the royal lady to whom the letter was sent "Her Majesty the Queen," when it should properly have been "The Queen Dowager," but she quietly said that she would not be the first to remind her of the change in her position.

She held her first Privy Council on the morning of June 21st, at Kensington Palace, and never did a young monarch commence the arduous duties of government with greater dignity and self-possession. Having entered the room where the members of the council were assembled, she bowed to the Lords, took her seat, and then proceeded, without the slightest embarrassment, to read this declaration:—

"The severe and afflicting loss which the nation has sustained by the death of his Majesty, my beloved uncle, has devolved upon me the duty of administering the government of this empire. This awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden, were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age and to long experience.

"I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage that I succeeded to a Sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the amelioration of the laws and institutions of the

country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration.

"Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the Constitution of my native country.

"It will be my unceasing study to maintain the Reformed religion as by law established, securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights and promote to the utmost of my power the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects."

When it fell to her to sign the State documents she merely wrote the name "Victoria," and by this name she has ever since been known. On this same day, she was duly proclaimed Queen from St. James's Palace. The scene at this ceremony was a most enthusiastic one. Every inch of space, every point of

at the Throne of Grace, and plead for Divine strength and guidance to enable her to discharge the serious responsibilities she was now to assume.

On July 13th, she went to live at Buckingham Palace; on the 17th, she went in state to dissolve Parliament. Here again was another gorgeous ceremonial. Even at this distance of time, we can in some measure picture it to ourselves. The historic House of Lords, in which so much of the past had been enshrined—filled with the peers and peeresses of the realm; a grand flourish of trumpets preceding the entrance of the Queen, who is robed in pure white satin, with the ribbon of the Garter crossing her shoulder, and a gorgeous crown of diamonds on her head: she takes her seat on the throne, and requests the nobles to be seated; several formalities are observed and then she reads her first Speech from The Throne. Fanny Kemble, who was a spectator, tells us that the Queen's "enun-



A VISIT TO A HIGHLAND CROFTER'S HUT.

vantage, was occupied by admiring and loyal subjects. Immediately the royal salute was fired from the guns in the park, Her Majesty appeared at the window of the Presence chamber, supported on either side by Lords Melbourne and Lansdowne. She was received by her people with a burst of enthusiasm which must have filled her heart with confidence and trust. The band of the Royal Guards struck up the National Anthem. The official proclamation was made by the acting Garter King-at-Arms, who was accompanied by the Duke of Norfolk as Earl Marshal of England.

When the crowd had shouted themselves hoarse, and the imposing ceremonial was over, the Queen hastily retired to her mother's rooms, where contending emotions found vent in tears. She begged to be left alone for two hours; and, knowing the careful training she had received, we can easily surmise how she spent the time. Again would she meditate on the great change that had come into her life; again would she kneel

in prayer, and she would find that her devotion was as perfect as the intonation was melodious," and she goes on to say "I think it is impossible to hear a more excellent utterance than that of the Queen's English by the English Queen."

She at once began to enter fully into all the business brought before her. She insisted on having everything explained to her, and in no case did she ever admit her signature to a document without knowing all that it meant.

In the hours that were not devoted to business, she occupied herself in her studies, or in walking and riding. Music had for her a great charm; and she made herself conversant with the works of the great Italian and German composers.

And now we must touch briefly on the coronation, the most important and the most gorgeous ceremonial in her long and glorious reign. This took place in Westminster Abbey, on Thursday, June 28th, 1838. Long before daybreak, crowds of foot passengers, and long strings of carriages were thronging the streets of the great metropolis. All were turned in one

direction. Every window and balcony along the route of the procession was filled with spectators. Large sums were paid for standing room anywhere that a view of the spectacle could be had. At 10 o'clock she entered the state carriage, and the procession began to wend its way towards the abbey. Trumpeters came first, followed by a detachment of Life Guards; then came the foreign representatives, after whom were the Royal carriages, containing the Duchesses of Kent and Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Duke of Sussex; next, Her Majesty's carriages, with the members of her household; and then, after a multitude of officers and guards of various kinds, came the state carriage,

and temporal. This part of the ceremony being over, she again approached the altar divested of the symbols of royalty, and made the customary oblations. The service of Holy Communion followed; after which she proceeded to King Edward's chapel, where she was arrayed in her royal robe of purple velvet and placed on the ancient coronation chair, the "Lia fail" or stone of destiny. The orb was placed in her left hand, and the sceptre with the cross in her right, and bearing these, and wearing the crown, she went to the west door of the abbey, where she was received by the multitude with thunders of acclamation and applause. It was nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon when all was over, and the

demand a People's Charter; organized effort was made; a petition so huge that it had to be bound with iron hoops, was carried on a waggon to be presented to the House of Commons. Immense gatherings of the people were held everywhere, and risings were threatened, which, but for the noble work of men like Charles Kingsley, and the splendid influence of the Queen, might have ended in bloodshed. In all of these trying crises, Her Majesty took the most real interest, and her valuable advice, and whole-souled sympathy for all in distress, did much to keep back a revolution.

Amid all these troubles, she never for a moment flinched in what she believed to be her duty; but, on more than one occasion, she was left very much in the hands of selfish cabinet ministers. Her uncle Leopold, King of the Belgians, who keenly watched all that was going on in England, revived the idea of marriage for the Queen. Her two cousins, Prince Ernest and Prince Albert paid a second visit to England in 1839, which ended in her engagement to the latter. Court etiquette forbade Prince Albert, who was inferior in rank, to propose marriage to Her Majesty. The initiative had to come from her. The proposal was duly made, and on Nov. 23, the Queen made the formal announcement of her betrothal to her Privy Council. It was duly announced to Parliament in January, 1840; and, on February 10th of the same year, the marriage took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The service was the simple but impressive one of the Church of England, which makes no distinction of persons, but suffices to bind in holy wedlock either princes or peasants.

Again did her loyal subjects show their affection and enthusiastic esteem for their Queen. The whole country rejoiced; flags were everywhere displayed; salvoes of artillery rent the air; fireworks were discharged; bonfires blazed forth loyal greetings; festive gatherings were universal. From John O'Groats to Lands End, all over the Emerald Isle, and in every British colony, all classes showed their keen interest in the royal wedding; and gave expression to the hope that the union would be for the lasting good of the Queen and the Empire.

CHAPTER III.

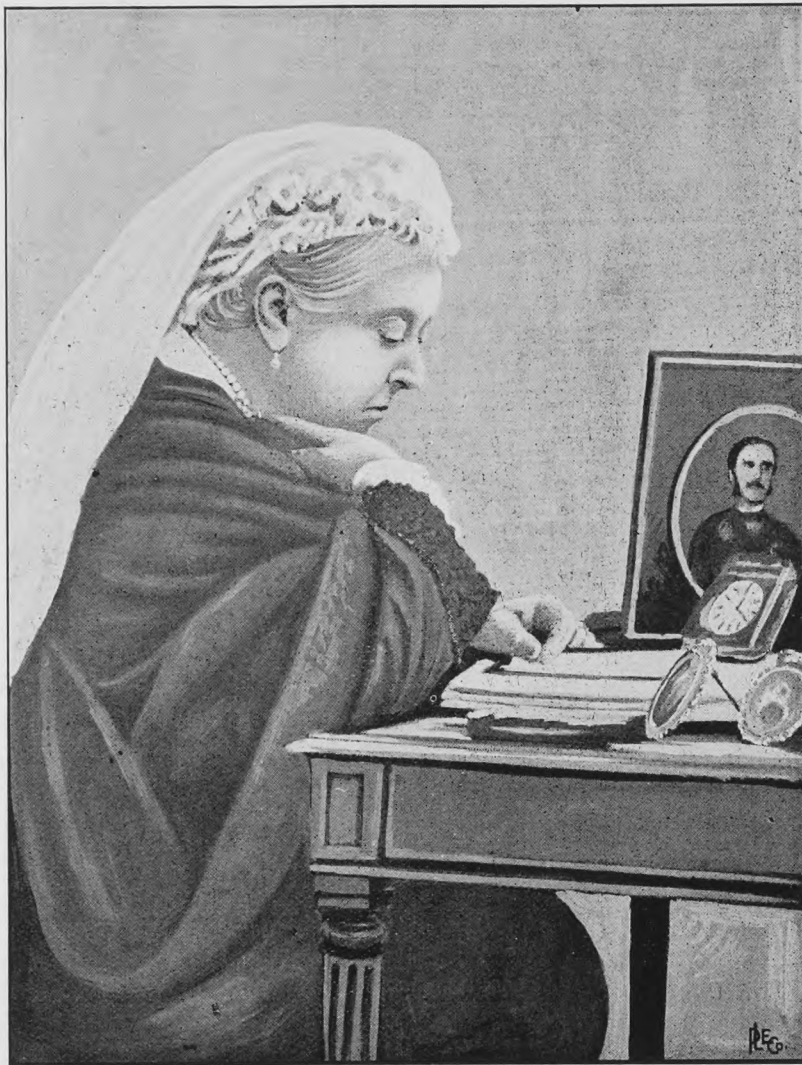
THE QUEEN AS WIFE AND MOTHER.

"Her children arise up and call her blessed:
Her husband also, and he praiseth her."
(Prov. 31, 28)

In a sketch necessarily as short as this must be, it is quite impossible for us to speak in detail of a life so long, so eventful, and so glorious as that of our Beloved Queen. We must be content with simply noting the salient points in that life—those characteristic facts, that have contributed to make the reign of Victoria the brightest and best in the whole range of British history, and indeed in the history of the world.

Her influence has only been for good; and this is in a great measure due, not so much to her administrative ability, although that has been very marked; not so much to her unremitting attention to the duties and responsibilities of her high office, noteworthy as that has been; but to the pure and lovely atmosphere which has for over half a century pervaded the domestic life of the Queen.

Her union with Prince Albert was one brought about by mutual love, and in this respect stood in strong contrast to many royal alliances that were simply state contracts, entered into for political reasons or to cement international relations. Both bride and bridegroom were

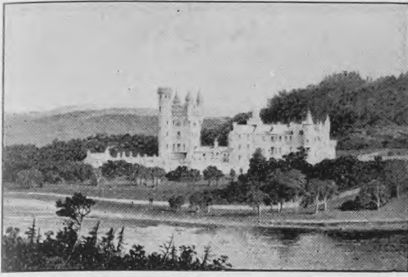


THE QUEEN IN ORDINARY ATTIRE.

drawn by eight cream-colored horses, conveying Her majesty, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Master of the Horse. It took an hour and a half to reach the great west door of the Abbey. A little before midday, the procession began to enter the choir. Space forbids us attempting to describe this unique and magnificent spectacle. The ceremony proceeded with the utmost decorum and dignity. Solemnly, as in the presence of the God whom she has ever tried to serve, the Queen went to the altar, laid her right hand on the Bible, took the coronation oath, and set her royal sign manual to a transcript of it. The *Veni Creator Spiritus* was sung, after which, according to the ancient custom of kings, followed the anointing. She was then seated in the chair of homage, where she received the fealty of the peers spiritual

homeward journey begun. The festivities, in London and all over the land, were of the most sumptuous character. Rich and poor rejoiced over the coronation of their noble young monarch. When she again reached Buckingham Palace, she showed herself at one of the windows, and received the ovations of the immense crowds waiting to greet her.

But, amid all this rejoicing, she soon began to feel the truth of Shakespeare's words—"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Bad harvests in the country had brought about much misery and destitution in many parts, the knowledge of which called forth the warmest sympathy of the Queen. The people knew that there was plenty of food in foreign lands, but the corn laws prevented it coming to England. They clamoured for a repeal of these laws; they



BALMORAL CASTLE.

deeply imbued with true religion, and earnestly strove to make that the guiding principle of their lives. Nothing was ever done by them simply because it was deemed expedient; the divine law of right alone regulated their actions. Both were human, and doubtless often made mistakes; but these were justified, in every case, in classing among errors of judgment, rather than as acts of deliberate wrong.

For twenty-one years they were all in all to each other—"two hearts that beat as one." Whatever scheme was proposed by Her Majesty, it was Prince Albert's highest joy to further and support by every means at his command; he was her constant companion, her true helpmate, her unfailing friend and adviser. And his counsel was never given without earnest thought. It is only when we read the Queen's own testimony, given in "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," and in other ways that from time to time have come before the public, that we can at all estimate how much the Prince Consort was to his royal spouse.

Their home life was ever a model to all British subjects, however humble or however exalted their station. Their tastes naturally lay in the same vein, and each tried to assimilate studies and amusements, and habits. Both were passionately fond of drawing and music, and in both of these they possessed a knowledge that was much above the average. The Prince was a musical composer of no mean merit, while his performance on the organ drew forth hearty praise from his great fellow countryman—Mendelssohn. Her Majesty sang sweetly, and played with exquisite taste on both piano and organ; while of her drawing, one of her masters said—"The Princess Victoria would have made the best female artist of the age, had she not been born to wear a crown."

On Nov. 21, 1840, the Princess Royal was born at Buckingham Palace. In the summer of 1841, the Queen's uncle, King Leopold of the Belgians, and his Queen, visited England, and were greatly charmed with the happiness that prevailed in the home of their English kinsfolk. During this same summer, the Queen and Prince Albert paid quite a number of visits to the country residences of the nobility, thereby endearing themselves to all with whom they came in contact.

On Nov. 9, 1841, the Prince of Wales

was born. "All sorts and conditions of men" rejoiced at the birth of a male heir to the British crown. The loyalty of the whole country was evidenced in all kinds of ways. We quote here from the Queen's Journal the home scene at court on the first anniversary of the birth of the Princess Royal, a fortnight after the advent of the young prince. "Albert brought in dearest little Pussy (the Princess Royal) in such a smart white merino dress, trimmed with blue, which Mama had given her, and a pretty cap, and placed her on my bed, seating himself next to her, and she was very dear and good. And as my precious invaluable Albert sat there, and our little love between us, I felt quite moved with happiness and gratitude to God."

What a blessed Christmas time was that of 1841 to the Royal family at Windsor castle. It was kept, as that holy season has ever been kept by the Queen, in a way that brought happiness and kindly cheer to all around them.

The little Prince was baptised on Jan. 25, 1842, in St. George's chapel, Windsor, the King of Prussia being godfather. The Queen says: "It is impossible to describe how beautiful and imposing the effect of the whole scene was in the fine old chapel, with the banners, the music, and the light shining on the altar."

The next child that came to bless the royal pair was the Princess Alice, who was born on April 25, 1843.

The Duke of Edinburgh (Prince Alfred) was born at Windsor, on Aug. 6th, 1844; the Princess Helena on May 25th, 1846; Princess Louise on March 18, 1848; Prince Arthur on May 1, 1850; Prince Leopold, 1853; and Princess Beatrice, April 14, 1857.

The Queen's words relative to her youngest child give us a clear indication of the principles which actuated herself and the Prince Consort in the education and upbringing of their family, and they are worthy of the attention of every parent. She says: "I am quite clear that she should be taught to have great reverence for God and for religion; but that she should have the feeling of devotion and love which our heavenly Father encourages his earthly children to have for Him, and not one of fear and trembling; and that the thoughts of death and an after life should not be represented in an alarming and forbidding view, and that she should be made to know, as yet, no difference in creeds, and not think that she can only pray on her knees, or that those who do not kneel are less fervent and devout in their prayers."

In all that concerned her home life, religion has had always the first place in the mind of our Gracious Queen. She has lived a truly spiritual life; and, in the nurture of her children she has striven to inculcate the same high and abiding principles, that have been to herself a constant solace and comfort, however sharp her trials, however poignant her griefs.

It is the home life of Queen Victoria that has kept her court the purest in Christendom, and made her name beloved by men of every race. We again use the language of Shakespeare (Winter's Tale) "Women will love her, that she is a woman, more worth than any man; men, that she is the rarest of all women."

CHAPTER IV.

THE QUEEN AS THE TRUE FRIEND OF HER PEOPLE.

While we gratefully recognize the fact that our beloved Queen was, in the training and education of her family, and in her domestic relations generally, a noble example for all her subjects to copy, we must not, at the same time, overlook the



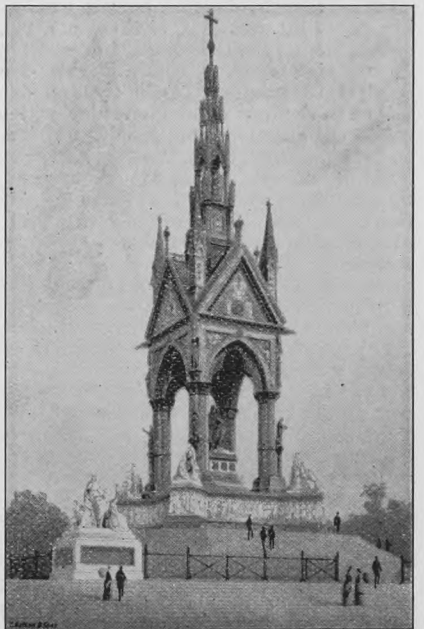
BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

fact that she has ever been the true friend of her people, rejoicing in their joys, sorrowing in their sadness, always among the first to aid, by her influence and liberality, every scheme that had for its object the amelioration of those who, in all parts of the world, claim the protection of the British flag.

Her own training was of a nature calculated to make her understand, at a very early period in her life, the inestimable blessings that come from education; and accordingly we find the Queen ever ready and eager to support the extension of useful knowledge among all classes, especially among that class which after all is the glory of every nation, the industrious working-class. In this she was nobly seconded by the Prince Consort, to whose keen forethought, unbounded energy, and practical wisdom, we owe the Great Exhibition of 1851, the precursor of many such, held in London, and in other of the large cities of Great Britain. Men at home and on the continent of Europe regarded the scheme as ill-advised and chimerical, and did all they could to cast cold water upon it. But, thanks to the undaunted perseverance of Prince Albert, and the co-operation of Her Majesty, it was a brilliant success, and did much to aid and illustrate the onward march of progress in civilization and culture; and, in no small measure, contributed to the material prosperity of the empire. How deeply she was interested in it is seen from the entry in her diary for the first of May, 1851. "The great event has taken place, a complete and beautiful triumph, a glorious and touching sight, one which I shall ever be proud of, for my beloved Albert and my country . . . Yes, it is a day which makes my heart swell with pride and glory and thankfulness." And then she goes on to speak of the opening



OSBORNE HOUSE.



THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

ceremony: "The tremendous cheers, the joy expressed in every face, the immensity of the building, the mixture of palms, flowers, trees, statues, fountains, the organ (with six hundred instruments and two hundred voices, which sounded like nothing) and my beloved husband, the author of this peace festival, which united the industry of all nations of the earth—all this was moving indeed, and it was and is a day to live for ever. God bless my dearest Albert! God bless my dearest country, which has shown itself so great to-day!"

Still, great as it was, the exhibition was after all only one of the many noble institutions, sacred to the cause of education and enlightenment, which owed much to the fostering care of the Queen and Prince Albert. Institutions for the education of the blind, of the deaf and dumb, of the orphan, of the helpless in every walk in life, have ever been very near to Her Majesty's heart, and benefited by her princely liberality.

What a generous patron has literature ever found in the person of the Queen! It would be a gigantic task to attempt to enumerate the men and women in the domain of letters, whose lives have been rendered happier by her whole hearted generosity. No case of genuine worth has ever been passed over when put before her. Many a struggling genius whose ability failed to command even the necessities of life, owed the comfort of declining years, to grants made by Her Majesty, from her own private purse or from funds under her control.

And in the realms of art, of science, and of service in the commonweal, is not the same thing true? Never has any country had a monarch so keen to recognize genius and sterling worth, as we have had in Queen Victoria. She has democratized the distribution of honors. In 1856 she instituted the decoration of the Victoria cross, for the purpose of rewarding individual bravery performed by sailors and soldiers; and this she has bestowed on men of every rank. The Albert medal is equally given to rich and poor, noble and plebeian, if so be that they have merited the distinction by some heroic act of self-sacrifice in the saving of life. Her Majesty has been assiduous in praising those that do well, and encouraging all that is best in church and in state.

Before we leave this part of our subject, it is only just to add that the first official steps in the direction of national education were due to the direct initiative of the Queen. As the Duke of Argyle once said: "The Queen during all the time of her care and sorrow, devoted herself without one day's intermission to those cares of government which belong to her position as sovereign of Great Britain." Her Majesty's initiative was distinctly acknowledged in the first official circular which raised the question of national education. In 1846, she with the Prince Consort, was much interested in Dean Hook's proposal to establish a system of national education on the broad basis of universal state-supported elementary schools.

Both the Queen and Prince Albert were most zealous in the encouragement and help which they gave to the establishment and extension of higher education.

Few people are aware that to the Queen is owing much of the comfort and safety enjoyed by those who make use of the vast and complicated system of railway travelling in Great Britain. A series of heartrending accounts of accidents on the railways caused her warm heart to feel for those whose journeys were not so carefully guarded as was her own. She launched a letter to the directors of railways, in which she urged them to take more care of her subjects. "The Queen hopes it is unnecessary for her to recall to the recollection of railway directors the heavy responsibility they have assumed

since they have succeeded in securing the monopoly of the means of travelling of almost the entire population of the country." That letter was written over 30 years ago, but it is pleasant to read it again, and to feel that, no doubt in part as the result of it, monopolists have been kept aware of their privileges and responsibilities.

In all the appointments it has fallen to her to make, the Queen has ever been dominated by the strong spirit of strict justice which characterised the early years of her life. The welfare of the commonwealth, and the good of the community at large, have ever been placed side by side with the merits and claims of the individual. Doubtless some mistakes have been made in regard to some of these appointments; but, wherever these have oc-

own hand. What anguish filled her heart when she heard of the anguish endured by her brave soldiers in the Crimean war. Not only did she give money and rouse others to give money, to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the men; but, she set her friends to work, and she herself worked, to make ready comfortable underclothing for them. In other ways too, she ministered to their wants; and, when the gallant survivors returned home, it was one of the proudest and happiest days in her life, when, with her own fair hands, she pinned the decorations they had so nobly won, on their manly breasts.

When the Indian mutiny was suppressed in 1858, and the time came for announcing the new policy and the new government of the people of India, Her Majesty again interferred on behalf of the



H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K. G., ETC.

curred, they have been the result of want of knowledge of the circumstances, or of error in judgment; in no case can it be said that any unworthy person has received promotion, either from an exercise of arbitrary power, or from any ulterior motive. The most careful enquiries have always been made, and the most serious consideration given to every individual appointment that has emanated from her Gracious Majesty.

Many and heavy have been the sorrows that the Queen has had to endure, yet these have never made her callous or apathetic to the distresses and sorrows of others. Every great calamity that has befallen her people, whether at home or abroad, has always had her practical and ready sympathy, and not a few individual subjects are the proud possessors of letters of loving condolence, written by her

native. She was abroad when the first draft of the Proclamation reached her. It was a miserable document, without heart or religion in it, and alluded to the power the government possessed of undermining native customs. She insisted on having the whole Proclamation re-written. Her letter to Lord Derby ought to go down to posterity as one of the most Christian, most womanly, and most sensible documents she ever penned. She said: "The Queen would be glad if Lord Derby would write it in his excellent language, bearing in mind that it is a female sovereign who speaks to more than a hundred millions of eastern people on assuming the direct government of them, and after a bloody civil war, giving them pledges which her future reign is to redeem, and explaining the principles of her government. Such a document should breathe

feelings of generosity, benevolence, and religious toleration, and point out the privileges which the Indians will receive on being placed on an equality with subjects of the British crown, and the prosperity following in the train of civilization." The Proclamation was re-written; but still she was not quite satisfied, so she added in her own hand to the last sentence these words: "May the God of all power grant to us and those in authority under us strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people!"

It was this which led her to send the Prince of Wales on his tour through India. It was this which caused her to choose more than one personal attendant from the East; it was to feel more in sympathy with her eastern subjects, and to learn more of them, that she began at the age of 60 to learn Hindustani.

When we think of all these noble deeds; when we remember all this kindly care for the welfare of her people, in all parts of her vast empire, are we at all overstepping the mark when we speak of our Beloved Monarch as the true friend of her loyal people?

CHAPTER V.

TRYING TIMES IN THE QUEEN'S LIFE.

'God bless thee, weeping Queen,
With blessing more divine!
And fill with happier love than earth's
That tender heart of thine!
That when the thrones of earth shall be
As low as graves brought down,
A pierced hand may give to thee
The crown, which angels shout to see
Thou wilt not weep
To wear that heavenly crown.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Although sheltered from danger behind a wall of loving and loyal hearts, Her Gracious Majesty has not been exempt from cares, and trials, and sorrows. Viewed in any light we like, there is a great deal of truth in Shakespeare's words, already quoted—"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

At least on seven different occasions were attempts made upon her life. At the time, when these things happened, there was a good deal of excitement and anxiety in many minds; but, as in most of the cases it was found that the would-be assassin was suffering from mental aberration, the occurrences were speedily forgotten, while the Queen herself exercised the utmost clemency towards the offenders. "Earthly power *did* then show likest God's, when mercy seasoned justice."

Ever genuinely thoughtful for the welfare of all her subjects, the Queen suffered greatly when she was made aware of the sad mismanagement in the Crimea during the war. She felt for her brave soldiers as if they had all been her own children. Their sorrows and troubles were hers. In a letter to Lord Raglan she writes:—"The sad privations of the army, the bad weather, and the constant sickness, are causes of the deepest concern and anxiety to the Queen and the Prince. The braver her noble troops are, the more patiently and heroically they bear all their trials and sufferings, the more miserable we feel at their long continuance. The Queen trusts that Lord Raglan will be *very strict* in seeing that no unnecessary privations are incurred by any negligence of those whose duty it is to watch over their wants." So keenly did Her Majesty feel all that befel her troops in this sad time, that when Lord Cardigan returned to England and visited her at Windsor, one of the royal children said to him:—You must hurry back to Sebastopol and take it, else it will kill mamma." The court was at Balmoral when the news of the capture of Sebastopol, on September 10, 1855, reached the Queen. Only then was the tension at all relieved.

In the year 1857, came the Indian mutiny and the terrible massacre at Cawnpore—an event which caused the Queen the most acute grief. The writer of this has had the honor of conversing with more than one of those whose official position brought them in close contact with the Court, and he has been assured that no one outside the Queen's immediate circle can have any idea of the terrible reality of the grief that overwhelmed our Beloved Queen when she became aware of the tragedies that were being enacted in her service, in India and in the Crimea. She was only expressing in a very mild way her feelings when she wrote—"I own I feel as if they were my own children; my heart beats for them as for my nearest and dearest." Such words as these, coming from an

Tehodore Martin: "In the solemn hush of that mournful chamber, there was such grief as has rarely hallowed any deathbed. A great light which had blessed the world, and which the mourners had but yesterday hoped might long bless it, was waning fast away. A husband, a father, a friend, a master, endeared by every quality by which man in such relations can win the love of his fellowmen, was passing into the Silent Land, and his loving glance, his wise counsels, his firm, manly thought, should be known among them no more. The castle clock chimed the third quarter after ten. Calm and peaceful grew the beloved form; the features settled into the beauty of a perfectly serene repose; two or three long but gentle breaths were drawn; and that great soul



H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

overcharged heart, were in themselves a glorious recompense for loyal service and noble self-sacrifice.

But the greatest trial of the Queen's life was yet to come. For several weeks in the latter part of 1861 The Prince Consort had been in very indifferent health. In the month of November he caught a chill while attending a function at the new staff college at Sandhurst. An attack of gastric fever ensued. The illness lasted till December 14th. All throughout he received the most careful nursing from the Queen and The Princess Alice. For some time he struggled hard against the terrible weakness which oppressed him; eventually he became so feeble that he could only at times recognise the devoted ones who tended him so lovingly; on the 14th he died. Let me describe the passing of this truly noble spirit in the words of Sir

had fled, to seek a nobler scope for its aspirations in the world within the veil, for which it had often yearned, where there is rest for the weary, and where "the spirits of the just are made perfect."

An awful blow had fallen on the Queen; at times it seemed as if she could never recover from it. The Prince had been so much to her. His deep and abiding love had been a solace to her in all the trials that from time to time oppressed her. His wise counsel, based upon a wonderful capacity for grasping the situation, had been of inestimable value in the government of a great empire. His knowledge was at all times available when none could be had from other of her advisers. His judgment and forethought were such that he seldom, if ever, did anything, or advised anything to be done, which had been better left undone. Five and thirty years have passed since

the death of Albert the Good; but, while many misunderstandings respecting him have vanished into thin air, the English speaking race generally do not yet realize how great a treasure it lost when the Almighty called him hence.

With the noble lady, whom he loved so dearly and served so well, his memory has never dimmed. His death changed the whole current of her life; but, her sorrow has not been a selfish sorrow. It has but served to sanctify her life, and to make it more beautiful, more Christ-like.

Another cruel sorrow visited the Queen in the death of the Princess Alice, who had been the devoted nurse of the Prince Consort; of the Prince of Wales, when he had typhoid fever in 1871; and of her own children, from whom she took diphtheria in December, 1878.

In 1879, Her Majesty received the sad news of the death of the Prince Imperial of France, who fell on the field of battle in Zululand, under the most distressing circumstances. How deeply she felt this we learn from her own words: "Poor, poor dear Empress, her only child gone. . . . I was quite beside myself, and both of us (herself and Princess Beatrice) have hardly had another thought since. And he was so good. Oh! it is too awful!"

In 1883, yet another blow fell. The Queen's youngest son, Prince Leopold, whose health had never been very robust, died suddenly at Cannes. This, as we can readily understand, was a great grief to Her Majesty; but, she stifled her own grief in tender devotion to his widow who was soon to become a mother for the second time.

My space does not permit me to do more than record yet another great loss sustained by the Queen, in the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, the husband of Princess Beatrice, Her Majesty's youngest daughter, which took place on January, 20th, 1896. As the husband of the daughter who all her life has been the Queen's constant companion, as well as on account of his own personal worth, Prince Henry was much beloved, and his death made a real blank in the royal household.

Few of her many subjects have had so many real sorrows and trials as our Gracious Queen; none have been more chastened and purified by sorrow. But, amid it all, Her Majesty has never faltered in the resolve she made, when she took upon her the sovereignty of Great Britain, of ruling not only over the lives, but in the hearts of her subjects. May the God whom she has served so well, and whose strength has ever been her stay, support her in the years that are yet before her; and, when it pleases Him to summon her hence, may he take her to Himself, to meet again, and to love, those dear ones who are waiting to welcome her to the Great Beyond.

CHAPTER VI.

THE QUEEN'S REIGN—A GLORIOUS ONE.

The Lord preserve our most noble Queen of renown,
And her virtues reward with the heavenly crown.
Roister Doister.

In a life so eventful and varied as that of Her Gracious Majesty, there is so much to attract the attention of every loyal subject, that it would require a volume, aye a number of volumes, to chronicle even the leading incidents. There has been no movement for the amelioration of her subjects, whether at home or abroad, which has not received her cordial sympathy and assistance; she has given the best of her powers and judgment to develop whatever was of the nature of progress in science, art, or general culture; every measure brought before Parliament,

which had for its object the betterment of social conditions or the consolidation and strengthening of the Empire, has had her best care and consideration; her whole life has been given, freely and unreservedly, for the best welfare of her people. And, as a result of all this, the biographer who would do justice to the life of Queen Victoria would really require to take under his observation the development of the Anglo-Saxon race from 1837 to 1897. As we have already said, this is outside our province. All that is here attempted is to give our fellow subjects in Canada such a glimpse of our Beloved Queen as will, if possible, deepen their love for her royal person, and help them to feel, as every loyal subject should feel, truly thankful to God for His goodness, in sparing her to us so long.

The writer remembers, with warmest affection and keenest relish, conversations with his grandfather, which took place over a quarter of a century ago, in which the old man, who was a working stonemason, used to speak with pride, of the visits paid by the Queen and Prince Albert to the new buildings, erected in 1855 as additions to what is now known as Balmoral Castle. How eagerly she watched the progress of the



THE QUEEN AND HER LITTLE GREAT GRANDSON, PRINCE EDWARD OF WALES.

work; how kindly and unassumingly she moved about among the workmen, sometimes asking for a firm hand to guide her, when she ventured to get on the scaffolding for a closer inspection; how fearful she was lest any accident should happen to even the youngest "prentice laddie"! One had only to listen to such stories to be convinced of the faithful love and devotion which burned in the hearts of every one in her employ. So much did these men cherish loyalty to their sovereign, that not a few of them polished chips of the granite used in the erection of her favorite Scottish residence, and made them into brooches for their wives and sweethearts. The partner of my life, who sits by me while I write this, in the Canadian Northwest, wears one of these brooches now. If any one would know something of the simple, beautiful life spent at Balmoral by The Queen and her family, in the yearly holiday from the stir and state of the metropolis, he has a graphic and delightful account ready to hand in the Queen's "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," published in 1868, and in the sequel, "More leaves from my Journal," published later. There she explains pleasantly and modestly some of the local environments and attractions that have caused her to love as she does the "Land of brown heath and shaggy wood Land of the mountain and the flood."

Many of the natives around Balmoral were the descendants of those who had worn the "White Cockade" for "Bonnie Prince Charlie;" they maintained their old love for the memory of the "hapless Stuart line," but for all that were true to the core to the noble lady who sat on the Stuart's throne. While speaking of this I cannot resist the temptation to tell a good story bearing upon it. On one occasion, when Her Majesty's guests had been enjoying themselves in scattered groups, in the pleasure grounds around Balmoral, the conversation changed to turn, among one of these groups, on Jacobite songs and Jacobite music. One of the ladies, known for her knowledge of Jacobite melodies, and for her skill in rendering them, was asked to favor her companions with a specimen. The party retired to a distance from the rest, and the lady sang her song. The echoes of the music reached the quick ears of the Queen, who at once went to the spot whence it came. And no one enjoyed the melody more. One of the company having ventured to express surprise that the Queen could so enter into the spirit of a song which seemed to reflect so much on the present dynasty, Her Majesty is said to have stated, that as the representative of the family of the Bonnie Prince, no one could be a greater Jacobite than herself; and that she considered all the songs in praise of "The Auld Stuarts" as songs in praise of her ancestors.

She loves Scotland; she loves the honest, simple people, whose humble dwellings surround her northern Highland home; but, this does not detract from the love which she bears for all her people to whatever land and race they belong. Greatness she admires, whenever it is to be found; but goodness—simple, earnest goodness—she ever places first.

Her Majesty has outlived all her early friends and faithful servants. Of those who officiated at the coronation not one now remains. Mr. Gladstone is the only distinguished statesman of her early days who is still "to the fore."

The Queen has lived to a ripe old age, and has seen many changes for good, in her own land and in the world generally. Men everywhere are in the main happier and better circumstanced than they were in 1837. The rich are less selfish and exclusive; the poor have better environments. Not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but in the Greater Britain, in India, Canada, and Australasia, railways and telegraphic communication help to make life easier and better than it was sixty years ago. Thousands of magnificent steamers throng the world's watery highways, and carry comforts and luxuries from one part of the world to another in return for the necessities of life, thus effecting an equal distribution of this world's goods which was unknown in Queen Victoria's childhood; science and art have made giant strides such as they never made before; in everything there has been progress. And from all this we cannot dissociate the name of the good Queen, who has encouraged and aided by every means in her power, everything that tended to righteousness and peace, and enlightenment.

Look at her reign from any point of view, and even the most desponding and dispirited among us must see cause for thankfulness and rejoicing.

She has been—she is—a noble woman—a good Queen; and so everyone of her millions of subjects may well look up to the King of Kings, and say:—

"Through all these sixty years,
Through all the joys and tears,
Through peace and war,
Thou hast upheld her throne,
While round it love has grown,
Binding wide realms in one
All the world o'er.